

Discontinued.

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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No. 885.—VOL. XX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

PRICE 3D.

## TO OUR READERS.

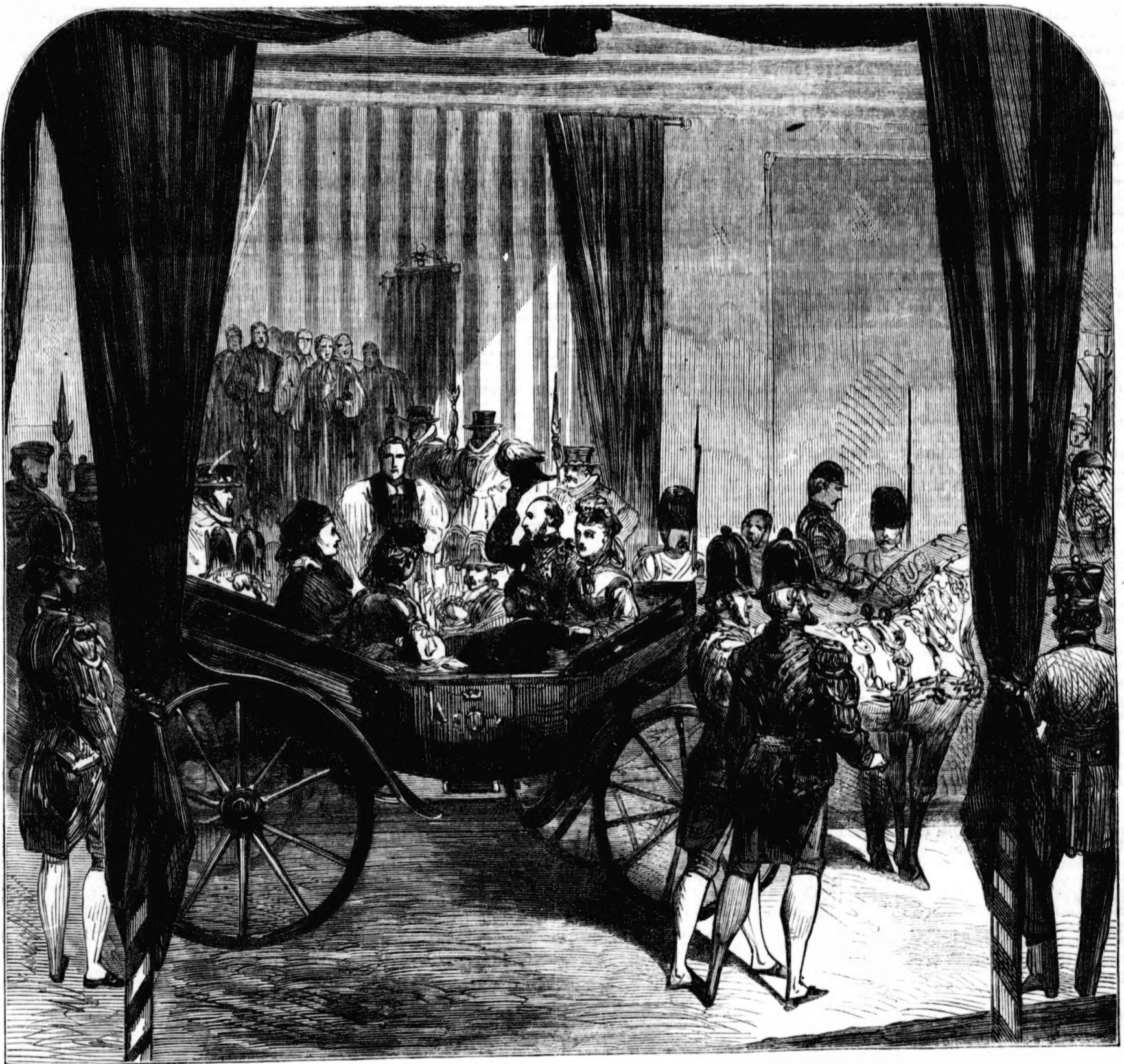
THIS is the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES (as the ILLUSTRATED TIMES), which has been absorbed by its younger and cheaper rival—ZIG-ZAG. 'Tis the way of the world that the young should push the elders from their stools; and, perhaps, there is not much to grieve over in this, provided the successors be worthy to succeed. For ourselves, though we have to yield place, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the room we have hitherto occupied will be worthily filled; and in that conviction we bespeak for our displacer a kindly welcome, and as constant friendship as we have ourselves enjoyed. With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES itself, ZIG-ZAG has absorbed the staff, artistic and literary, connected with it; so that readers of the former may count

upon meeting with old friends, should they transfer their favour to the latter—which we hope they will do. A fuller word of farewell is spoken elsewhere; so we need add no more here, save to say, varying a famous formula, The ILLUSTRATED TIMES is dead; long live the ILLUSTRATED TIMES—in ZIG-ZAG.

## TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

THE Thanksgiving Celebration has taken place, with, perhaps, no more accidents to life or limb than were to have been expected. We have heard of only one or two deaths, and nothing so striking in a minor way as the snapping in two of a woman's arm and the hauling of fainting creatures up into windows by means of twisted sheets, which were

among the incidents of the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852; but it is sad enough that any serious mishaps whatever should attend a public thanksgiving for the recovery of a single human being. We found no cynical reflection upon this, and freely admit that—so grand a token of national unity as was shown on Tuesday to the world at large was worth the pains; while it cannot be denied that those who risked life or limb did so of their own free will. The general decorations upon the main routes of the procession were more profuse and more extensive than any we remember, but the illuminations have often been eclipsed within the recollection of those who were young children when the first Reform Bill passed. At that time the illuminations were really



THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING: HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT ST. PAUL'S.—(SEE PAGE 138)



general. On Tuesday evening last they were not so frequent as on the evening of the marriage day of the Prince of Wales, and far inferior in splendour to those which took place at the last Peace rejoicings and those at her Majesty's Coronation. Still, they were fine; and we cannot agree with the opinion attributed to Mr. Odger that the loyal demonstrations of the British tradesman turned upon his hopes of making money out of the show. Many shopkeepers must have lost heavily. Apart from that, the trading classes are usually loyal, partly because they like the peace and order that go with a stable political system. We will dismiss the topic with one word more. In the illuminations of Tuesday last the old-fashioned plan of simple coloured lamps—especially when the lighted ornaments were placed upon a background of folded flags—once more proved their superiority to the flaring naked gas stars and crowns; though gas behind thick coloured glass is effective. Common candles, old-fashioned as they are, also proved themselves capable of delighting the eye. Fife House (the Duke of Buccleuch's) was lighted with coloured oil-lamps in part, but chiefly with candles, and the effect was very fine. At Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, advantage was taken of the Gothic arched entrance to the square to get up a very pleasing illumination. But, on the whole, we cannot subscribe to the wish of some of our contemporaries—namely, that such national festivities were more frequent, unless we can find some means of putting more festive invention into the heads of the British.

At the time at which we write there is no real change in political affairs, either abroad or at home. If there were any prospect that Bismarck would live for ever it would be a little alarming; for the persistent dexterity with which, in maintaining his grip of France, he plays off one card against another almost suggests that he might become a dangerous man. But his checkmate may come suddenly from the action of forces which he underrates. And the lovers of peaceable progress and orderly revolution may well desire to see both France and Spain set their houses in order as soon as possible.

"Heaven and earth shall pass away," said some French wag years ago, "but the Schleswig-Holstein question shall never pass away." Something like this any humorist might utter concerning the Alabama claims. But here we do hope there is a slight change for the better in the outlook. Nothing positive; not a word of "satisfactory" intelligence; but in times of heat no news is good news, and there is a visible tendency to a sort of "shaking down" of the elements of discord on the other side of the Atlantic. Old and effete as Europe is in the eyes of the United States, its public opinion carries some of the weight of years with it—say as much as those of a grandmother; and, though New York is a "tarnation tall" city, and Boston is admittedly "the hub of the universe," we do not believe they would look the Western world in the face, and say right out, as they have been hinting, that it was their design to place their hands at our financial throat, and keep it there for a quarter of a century. We are glad to find a Spanish contemporary, which professes to be "the organ of the Latin race" in both worlds, takes a strongly condemnatory view of the ostensible claims of the United States.

At home, Mr. Bruce, by his Mines Regulation Bill, and Mr. Cardwell, by his plans and estimates for the Army, are going near to win back some of the golden opinions which the Ministry have been letting go. It has been said that Mr. Cardwell was the legate of Peel, and never did anything with his legacy. But he is a man of greater power than he always shows, and of extreme intellectual tenacity. He is, perhaps, the most teachable man in the Cabinet, and quite capable of yet proving himself one of the most successful.

It is scarcely possible to mention the name of Peel without remembering how far recent influences have gone towards throwing into the shade much of the political tradition of the Cobden school. Nobody now looks to America with the hopes that Cobden and his disciples cherished; and though international arbitration may be considered a part of the Cobden tradition, and is not yet discredited or likely to be, many of the confident prophecies of the old free-trade school have been utterly falsified. It was confidently predicted by League orators, upon platform after platform, that free trade would abolish pauperism. But pauperism is pretty hearty just at present, and it is not from free trade that its death-blow is to come. Indeed, we may notice everywhere in politics less faith in the remote actions of general principles, and much more reliance upon the convergence of specific means upon given points.

The motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, calling the Government to account for not acting upon the recommendations of the Thames Embankment Committee of last year, must lead to some sharp fighting. Small as the matter in dispute may be, the question between the Crown and the public is just one of those upon which party feeling runs high; and there is a strong impression that the Treasury and the Commissioners of Woods have, so to speak, set their backs up in the matter, and are determined to strangle with mere red tape the obvious moral claim of the public to the wretched bit of foreshore in dispute. The Committee of last Session investigated the subject at great length. Mr. Smith was one of those who took the pains to suggest a very reasonable compromise, and he will have a strong case. But whether he and Mr. Vernon Harcourt together can do more than worry Ministers is quite another question.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The chief topics of discussion in political circles in Paris and Versailles are the movements of the Monarchists and a bill introduced into the Assembly by the Minister of the Interior giving the Government increased powers against what it calls a factious press. M. Victor Lefranc, on introducing the bill, let it be understood that it was aimed against the Bonapartists, and on that assumption the Assembly voted "urgency" for it. The measure has a much wider scope, however, and it is now seen that its provisions may be made available in suppressing Monarchist and Republican as well as Imperial agitators. The Republicans, not having any immediate intention of changing the form of government, are disposed to support the bill, which has received the approval of M. Gambetta. It is stated that the Government has resolved to make the passing of the bill a Cabinet question, and the result of the debate on it in the Assembly is looked forward to with great interest and some apprehension. The Monarchical intriguers seem to be a little cowed already, for they have published a note explaining their efforts to bring about a union of the Monarchical parties. They never thought of undermining the Government, but intend to support its Conservative policy. Monarchy, says the note, cannot be established by cunning and violence, but by the nation itself, freely represented. They do not publish their manifesto, in order to prevent agitation; but the signatures increase daily, and the Conservative party will thus become stronger and united. If a new crisis should arrive the party will be ready to act.

On Tuesday night several deputies belonging to the Monarchical parties dined with M. Thiers, and tried to induce him to make it up with the Conservative majority; but the President declined to lean on one party alone, and said he should seek the support of all parties. He has held similar language to a deputation from the Left which waited upon him on Wednesday, and urged him to consolidate the Republic.

The Count de Chambord has been causing a great deal of excitement in Antwerp, where he had taken up his residence, and where he has been visited by large numbers of Frenchmen. Last Sunday he was "receiving" for nearly four hours, and his visitors are described as being of a much more miscellaneous character than Legitimists have hitherto been supposed to be. Not only did the whole of the Right and a large section of the Right Centre migrate bodily from Versailles to Antwerp, but there were numerous provincial deputations, chiefly from the north of France. The white flag has—under a new and more attractive form—figured prominently on the occasion, the ladies of Lille having embroidered the traditional emblems on white silk, and sent 400 of their male relatives to lay the flag at the feet of its unflinching champion. The people of Antwerp, however, do not seem to have relished this use of Belgian territory, and a great deal of disorder has prevailed. Riots continued for several days and nights, and the excitement at last became so great, and its possible consequences so serious, that the Count has found it necessary to take his departure. He has gone to Holland, and the excitement in Antwerp is at an end.

Much excitement has been caused in Paris and Versailles by a letter from the pen of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, which the President was believed to have sanctioned, if not actually inspired. It was written in reply to an address from the Council-General of Meurthe-et-Moselle, and really, though not ostensibly, is a mingled scolding and warning to the parties in the Assembly which are now acting with a view to the overthrow of the Republic. The letter has been understood to mean that the President would use all the power at his command to secure the definitive proclamation of the Republic; but much of its importance is taken away by the fact that M. Thiers is officially declared to have been entirely unaware of its contents before its publication. Although the Right does not mean to interrogate the Government on the subject, the letter will form a basis for opposition to the "Lois des Suspects." Our special telegram represents the President to have expressed himself at some of his recent Parliamentary dinners in a strongly anti-monarchical sense.

M. Thiers, it is rumoured in Paris, intends to raise the state of siege there during April.

Two hundred and ten millions of francs are to be paid by France to Prussia, in anticipation of the date fixed for payment of the fourth half milliard, and a discount of 5 per cent is to be given—saving France £800,000, and leaving no further instalment due until March, 1873.

Bishop Dupanloup has spoken, in the Committee of the French Assembly on the Education Bill, very severely against normal primary schools, which he described as mere "hotbeds of atheism and sedition."

At the Assize Court of Rouen, on Monday, the trial commenced of M. Janvier de la Motte, Prefect of the Eure under the Imperial Government, who is accused of embezzlement and forgery. The indictment alleges that the accused led a most immoral life, which at last became so shameless that his wife was compelled to obtain a separation from him. It states that he was overwhelmed with debts, and that in the year 1868 no fewer than 140 writs were issued against him for an aggregate sum of 296,532*fr.* The specific charges against him are very numerous. He is accused of falsifying his accounts, and of appropriating to his own purpose the public money which passed through his hands. His alleged frauds extend over a period of ten years, and are said to reach an enormous amount. His statement, by way of defence, is, that large sums of money were entrusted to him, and that in disbursing them he confided in the honesty of others, and did not keep good accounts. He admitted that his private life was not free from reproach.

### SWITZERLAND.

The National Council, on Wednesday, assented to the resolution passed by the Council of the States to strike out from the Federal Constitution the prohibition to erect new and restore abolished convents.

### ITALY.

M. Nigra, the Ambassador of Italy to France, will shortly be appointed to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

At a Consistory held on the 23rd ult. the Pope preconized twenty-eight Bishops, among whom were four for America. His Holiness has addressed a letter to the French Bishops, in which he urges them to exert their influence on behalf of the Comte de Chambord. Rumours of the Pope's intention to leave Rome are still current, and a correspondent says that it is probable that Pius IX. will leave Rome before Easter. The *Voce della Verità*, however, defies the journals announcing the departure of the Pope to adduce any proof in support of that statement.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Radicals are strongly opposed to the Coalition Cabinet of Senor Sagasta. They have placed all its Sagastino members under ban, and sworn to use every political means at their disposal for the punishment of the renegades.

An announcement that the Spanish Republicans, Radicals, Carlists, and Alphonsists have combined for anti-dynastic purposes is alleged to have caused extreme irritation; but it is asserted that the Army, which is entirely devoted to the Unionists, will, in case of conflict, render certain the victory of the existing Government.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor continues to improve in health, and is now able to transact Government business as usual. His Majesty and the Imperial family attended a thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales on Tuesday.

A Berlin letter says that at present it is doubtful whether an attempt on Prince Bismarck's life was seriously intended by the young man Westphalia, from Posen, who had been arrested in the Prussian capital. It seems that a plot, which he had with

him when taken into custody, has been in his possession for years—ever since he served in the Papal Zouaves—and that it was a letter of his foster-mother which induced him to visit Berlin. The director of the police made a domiciliary visit to the Jesuit convent at Schrimm on Monday. Many important documents were seized, but nothing incriminatory with regard to the Westphalia case was found.

### THE UNITED STATES.

The answer to Earl Granville's note, determined upon by the United States Cabinet on Tuesday, is stated to be to the effect that the American case cannot be altered. The answer argues that by the Washington Treaty full provision was made for the amicable adjustment of all difficulties through the arbitrators, both parties having pledged themselves to accept their verdict as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all claims referred.

### INDIA.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun has arrived at Calcutta, and taken his seat in council as Acting Viceroy.

General Bouchier telegraphs from the Loosai expedition, on the 20th ult., that the whole of the country through which he has passed is now subdued. Three chiefs of one of the tribes have been sent as hostages, and a fine has been paid. General Brownlow reports, on the 26th, that he was sending out detachments to survey the country. General Brownlow, leading one of the columns of the expedition, reports, under date of Monday last, that he is sending out detachments to survey the country; and that, thanks to the satisfactory political arrangements made with the Howlong chiefs by Captain Lewin, his camp is crowded with Howlongs bringing country produce.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Free State Legislature has protested against the annexation of the diamond-fields by England; and that the ringleaders in the case of Lynch law inflicted on some dishonest or suspected canteen-keepers at New Rush have been committed for trial before the new High Court of Griqualand.

### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**NORTH NOTTS.**—The declaration of the poll in North Nottingham took place, on Monday, at Mansfield. The Sheriff declared Mr. Monckton duly elected, the number of votes polled for him being 2580, while Mr. Laycock had 1624. Mr. Monckton thanked the electors for their protest against the Government. Mr. Laycock attributed his defeat to territorial influence.

**WICK BURGHS.**—Mr. Pender has been returned for the Wick Burghs. The close of the poll gave him a majority of 206 over Mr. Reid. Both candidates were Liberals.

**FLINTSHIRE.**—Lord Richard Grosvenor has issued an address to the electors of Flintshire, offering himself for re-election on his acceptance of the post of Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household. Lord Richard ventures to hope that his constituents will approve his determination to continue a firm supporter of a Liberal Ministry and any measures brought forward by them. One result, he adds, of his appointment will be a closer attendance to his Parliamentary duties. It is not believed that there will be any opposition to his re-election.

**WALLINGFORD.**—Mr. Edward Wells, banker and brewer, of Wallingford, whose family has been located for 150 years in the borough, has come forward in the Conservative interest at Wallingford, where a very close contest is expected. Sir E. Wilmot had offered to fight the borough for the Conservatives, but it was thought that a local man would be more acceptable to the constituency. The Liberal candidate is Mr. Moffatt, who was defeated at the last general election, and subsequently at the Isle of Wight.

**EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Mr. R. S. Holford, the senior Conservative member for East Gloucestershire, is, in consequence of ill-health, about to resign the seat which he has held for eighteen years. Mr. Reginald Yorke, a former member for Tewkesbury, is expected to offer himself as a candidate.

**THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.**—A committee of working-men, of whom Mr. George Potter is secretary, propose to present a congratulatory address to Mr. John Bright on his restoration to health. Having written to the right hon. gentleman asking him to fix the time and mode of its presentation, Mr. Bright, in his reply, writes:—"I am not going up to London to attend Parliament immediately, although it is a great disappointment to me to be so long absent from the duties which I owe to my constituents; but I know well that it is far better for me to give myself a little more time than to plunge into the turmoil of public life before I am well enough to encounter it. I must ask you to let the matter rest for a time. I cannot object to receive your address, so kindly intended and so complimentary; but I should prefer a postponement of it to some period which may be better for me, and perhaps not less convenient for those who may wish to see me in connection with it." At a meeting of the committee, held last Saturday, it was resolved that arrangements should be made for getting the co-operation of the whole of the working-men of London, without reference to section or party, so as to be prepared to present the address when Mr. Bright is willing to receive it, and in a manner which he may approve.

**THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—At a meeting, on Monday, of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the president, made the gratifying announcement that the vessel with the Livingstone Expedition on board arrived at Malta on the 23rd inst., and was to reach Port Said on Sunday and leave Suez on that (Monday) night. By the accounts to hand all on board were pronounced to be well and in the highest spirits. The finances of the expedition were in a highly satisfactory state, many contributions being remarkably striking, as showing the great interest taken in the enterprise not only in this but in many distant countries. A contribution, for instance, of 100*gs.* had been received from a former member at Stockholm, who had always taken a deep interest in the travels and discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. The Italian Royal Geographical Society had also sent a contribution of £16 15*s.*, while national committees to assist the fund had been formed in Scotland and Ireland, who were working most energetically. The town of Glasgow has subscribed £1000, Edinburgh £400, and Dublin promised to be equally generous in the sum of her subscriptions. Similar interest had been awakened in Chicago, whence £100 had come in to be placed at the disposal of the Livingstone Expedition; and, on the whole, it might be said that the announcement of the undertaking had been hailed with general satisfaction throughout the civilised world. Exclusive of two sums of £400 and £600 odd, the latter the balance of the former Government grant, there was now standing to the credit of the expedition a sum of £4200.

**THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL CUGIA.**—General Cugia's funeral led to a striking demonstration of patriotism on the part of the Romans. The streets were crowded to excess. The funeral cortege was led by the band of the 1st Grenadiers. Then came a large number of monks and the parish priest of St. Vincenzo and Anastasio. An artillery carriage, drawn by six black horses, bore the body of the deceased. Prince Humbert, General Ricotti, the Minister of War, Signor Messari, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and General Pettinengo held the pall. The Prince appeared deeply affected. The procession which followed was numerous and brilliant. It included all the members of the Royal household, in uniform; the members of the Cabinet; the members of the Diplomatic Body; several foreign rulers, in full uniform; the Prefect and the Mayor of Rome, the Deputies and Senators then in Rome, and all the officers of the Army and National Guard who were not on duty. The procession closed with some fifty empty carriages belonging to the principal nobles of Rome. Unfortunately, on reaching the church, a heavy shower came on; but not one of the crowd stirred from his place, and not one of the gentlemen in fine uniform thought about his gold embroidery. The monks, however, fearing, perhaps, that some punishment would befall them for accompanying the body of an Italian General, began to disappear right and left, and the scene became truly comic. On the procession arriving at the church, a funeral service took place, which lasted more than an hour, the Prince and all who had accompanied the body being present. On seeing the priests and monks accompanying the body, the people exclaimed, "How is it that they have come?" Few of them knew what scenes had occurred at the Vatican. On the parish priest being asked to render religious honours to the deceased, he replied that he could not comply without first asking permission of the Vicar-General. The Vicar-General, Cardinal Patrizi, refused. Cardinal Antonelli roughly observed that it was time to put an end to these stupid squabbles. Cardinal Antonelli prevailed, and the parish priest celebrated the religious functions. Cardinal Patrizi and Cardinal Antonelli have since been at open war with each other.

## THE SCHEME OF ARMY ORGANISATION.

(From the Times.)

In his speech on introducing the Army Estimates, Mr. Cardwell stated that a memorandum upon the mode of carrying out his proposed plan of local organisation had been drawn up by the Commander-in-Chief, and that the details had been referred to a War Office Committee, under the guidance of General M'Dougall. These papers have now been published, and they furnish, as he promised, an able and a complete account of the new scheme. It will, at least, be impossible for the future to repeat the complaint of last Session, that the Minister was not prepared with detailed plans for the work of organisation. The scheme of the Secretary for War appears to have been most thoroughly worked out by the Committee, and every part of the army and of the auxiliary forces is assigned to its definite place and office in the general arrangement. An appendix, for instance, not only enumerates the proposed districts and local centres, but specifies the regiments to be attached to each. It rests with Parliament to decide whether the plan shall be accepted; but no uncertainty respecting its application to details can prevent its adoption. There can be no question that the scheme meets the exigencies of the service, and any critics who may have an alternative scheme in view will find it difficult to offer equally complete proposals. If the report has a fault, it is that it is too long and too filled with detail for us to place it in its integrity before the public; but we will endeavour to afford the reader a general view of its more important suggestions.

The unit of organisation is for the future to be the brigade district. Of these districts there will be sixty-six in the United Kingdom—forty-nine in England, eight in Ireland, and nine in Scotland. On a rough calculation, these districts have been divided so as to contain each about 200,000 males, and it is assumed that such a population is sufficient to furnish the men for two militia battalions. The force of each district will be two battalions of the Line, two battalions of militia, and one dépôt battalion, together with the Army Reserve and the volunteers. The present strength of the Army consists of 141 battalions; in other words, seventy pairs of battalions and one odd battalion. Of these the eight rifle battalions, or four pairs, will be excepted from the territorial arrangement, and will be grouped at one dépôt centre. The sixty-six districts are thus each supplied with a pair of Line battalions, and there remains one "floating battalion," which may be employed as convenience requires. The Committee state that it was a problem of considerable delicacy and difficulty to distribute the battalions in pairs throughout the country. Several considerations had to be kept in view, which were, to some extent, conflicting. The design is that in all the districts of Great Britain and Ireland one Line battalion would be always abroad and the other always at home; so that the battalion at home may supply the casualties in its twin battalion abroad. The Committee had, therefore, to take into account the nominal connection of particular regiments with particular counties, the susceptibilities of particular regiments, their feelings, the fact that many regiments seek their recruits for the most part in districts different from those with which they are nominally connected, and, lastly, that the order of service abroad required by the new arrangement should not impose an unfair share of foreign duty on regiments which have recently had their turn. The Committee have, however, succeeded in providing that the new system shall be in complete operation within six years without materially disturbing the roster of reliefs, and they have prepared a new roster, which will anticipate the requirements of the next fifteen years. The problem of distributing the Line regiments being thus solved, and the militia battalions being ready to hand, it only remains to organise the dépôt centre. This will consist, in ordinary times, of four companies, but with the power of immediate expansion on an emergency into a full dépôt battalion. Through this dépôt all recruits, whether for the Line or militia, will be sent for their recruit training, and a large staff of sergeants will be permanently attached to the centre, who may be made available for training the volunteers. For the latter purpose a plan is suggested which is said to have worked successfully in Canada. In the neighbourhood of cities it is proposed to establish a volunteer camp during the camping season, in which the volunteers may pass eight or more clear days in successive batches, breakfasting and supping in camp, and drilling on their return in the evening from their different daily employments. The barracks at the dépôt might further be utilised during successive portions of the year for both the militia and the Line. They might serve as winter quarters for the Line battalions, and might be occupied by militia during the special seasons when the Line battalions might be under canvas, as at Aldershot or the Curragh.

These heads of arrangements will show how the dépôt would furnish the common point of union and of instruction for all the forces of the brigade. Let us now see how the system would work on the outbreak of war. The case is supposed of its being necessary to send to the scene of action fifty battalions of infantry without diminishing the Indian and colonial garrisons. The dispatch of this expeditionary force would leave fifty out of the seventy pairs of Line battalions without any Line battalions at home. The steps to be taken would then be as follows:—All Line battalions would be raised at once to war strength, the fifty expeditionary battalions being first supplied by calling up men from the Army reserve, and, if necessary, from the militia reserve, and by inviting volunteers from the militia. In each of the fifty districts deprived of their Line battalions two militia battalions would be embodied, and in the remaining districts one militia battalion. Each dépôt centre would be completed to a full battalion to serve as a training battalion for recruits, and during the war all enlistments would be made for general service in the Line and militia battalions of any brigade district. Thus fifty districts would each have one of its battalions in India or the colonies, and the other at the theatre of war. These would depend for the supply of their casualties on the two embodied militia battalions of their brigade district, and below them on the dépôt. Recruits when drilled would be passed from the dépôt into the embodied militia of the district; and reinforcements for the army in the field, consisting of the best-drilled soldiers of the militia battalions, would be obtained from these battalions by volunteering or transfers. "For the purposes of this supply the district represents the grand reservoir, the dépôt the expense reservoir; the two militia battalions represent the grand cistern, from which two channels uniting would pour a stream of reinforcements into the cistern of the field battalions." This method might be varied, as, for instance, if militia battalions volunteered to supply the place of a Line battalion in India; and, of course, in the event of invasion the militia would take their place in the line of battle. It is interesting to observe that at this point our voluntary system presents a superiority over the system of rigid localisation adopted elsewhere. Under the latter system districts required to furnish field battalions might, in time of war, be depleted of their fighting population, while other districts would be untouched. But under voluntary enlistment it will be easy to provide against such contingency, either by requiring districts not represented in the field to raise each a certain number of recruits yearly for districts having battalions at the seat of war, or by calling for a certain yearly quota of volunteers from each Line battalion at home. The method of recruiting will at all times be rendered elastic by similar adjustments. If, for instance, a regiment finds it for the moment difficult to obtain the necessary supply of men in its own district, it will only be necessary to obtain special authority to send recruiting parties into other districts; and it is partly by this means that, as Mr. Cardwell explained on Thursday week, it is intended to maintain in the regiments an admixture of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen. The fact that many regiments at present consist of only one battalion constitutes the chief difficulty in carrying out these arrangements. Single battalion regiments may, indeed, be linked together for service in one district; but how is one regiment to feed the other if the existing in-

dependence of the two regiments is to be preserved? The Committee conclude that the ordinary rule must in these cases be modified, and that enlistment must be for service in the brigade.

The brigade districts we have thus described will themselves be combined into divisions, or general officers' commands; and these divisional districts will also constitute artillery districts. It is impossible, we are told, to establish any close connection between the cavalry and yeomanry, because, while the latter are drawn from the farming class, the regular cavalry, strange to say, draw their recruits for the most part from the urban population. But suggestions are made for the interchange of officers between the two corps. On the whole, the concentration of regular troops now proposed would organise and quarter all the regular forces stationed at home in tactical brigades of the three arms. The advantage to the efficiency of the Army of such a system of quartering troops over that which now prevails can hardly, we are assured, be exaggerated. It is, lastly, necessary for this purpose to effect considerable alterations in the existing barracks, as well as to provide further accommodation; and it is recommended that this provision shall be made, as far as possible, with a view to the concentration of troops of all arms at important stations. The barracks at each dépôt centre would form a nucleus of accommodation to be supplemented by an encampment. Together with its stores, and a sufficient parade for assembling the dépôt force, it would be enclosed by a defensible loop-holed wall, and some large building in the interior might be arranged so as to form a "keep." It is proposed to purchase ten additional acres of land at each converted barrack, and twenty acres at each dépôt centre. Among other items it is also intended to purchase 1500 acres for a training and tactical station in the north of England, or for the formation, if necessary, of a corps to cover the north-east coast. These requisites in land and building will cost, as Mr. Cardwell said, three millions and a half; and he justly proposes to regard this expenditure as devoted to the permanent improvement of our freehold, and therefore to spread it over a series of years by terminable annuities. We might well be content, however, if it were necessary, to pay even a larger sum for such a complete organisation of our military resources as we have now sketched. It may, no doubt, be perfected by the light of experience; but it appears to possess, in an eminent degree, the merits of simplicity, completeness, and efficiency.

## WHAT IT COSTS TO GOVERN US.

At the beginning of every Session of Parliament a report is presented to the House of Commons which gives a full account of the expenditure of the sums voted by the House in the previous financial year. These "appropriation accounts," as they are called, are usually somewhat behindhand; they take a long time to make up and to audit, and, in consequence, the account presented each February only brings up the national statement to the end of the preceding March. The accounts are presented under fifteen heads. Seven of these are classified as departments of the Civil Service; the dowry of the Princess Louise, the advances for the new Courts of Justice, and the Exchequer Bonds, form distinct accounts, and the rest are classified as Revenue Departments, and consist of the Customs, the Inland Revenue, the Post Office, the Post-office Packet Service, and the Post-office Telegraphs. The dowry of the Princess Louise stands, of course, for £30,000. The advances for the new Courts of Justice amounted to only £7953, though about £21,000 was voted, as at the date of these accounts the buildings had not begun. The Revenue Accounts are those in which the expenditure is productive of return, and their items can hardly be counted in the cost of government. The seven classes of Civil Service accounts give us, in fact, the cost of the actual working machinery of State. They are, of course, independent of the Civil List, which comes under an altogether different category.

The Civil Service Estimates in Class I are for public buildings. They occupy the same position in our national accounts that the rent and taxes do in those of the ordinary householder. The Royal palaces come first, costing about £31,000; of this about one half is spent on palaces the Queen uses, the other half on palaces which, like Hampton Court and Holyrood, are not in the Royal occupation. Marlborough House is down for £7600. The Royal parks and gardens cost about £120,000 a year, of which considerably more than half is spent in maintenance; and the works in the Serpentine have caused some addition to the item of "Works." The repairs, lighting, &c., of public buildings, including Westminster Bridge and the Menai and Conway Bridges, cost £110,573. The furniture of public offices was renewed to the extent of about £9900; while £81,000 was spent on the acquisition of land near the Houses of Parliament. The Houses of Parliament themselves cost £40,656, of which about £12,200 was spent on warming, ventilating, and lighting, and nearly £15,000 on works under architect and works of art. On the new public offices about £32,000 were expended; £4768 on the Chamberhouse at Westminster, and £21,000 on the Public Record Repository, besides £8000 for land. About £20,000 was spent on the enlargement of the National Gallery, and £16,000 on the new building for the University of London; while the other expenditure at Burlington House came to £37,300. On the Post Office and Inland Revenue buildings about £99,000 was spent out of a grant of £159,000; about £43,000 was laid out at South Kensington, and nearly £3000 on the new East London Museum in Bethnal-green. There was a grant of £20,000 for Glasgow University, of £10,000 for a Museum in Edinburgh, and an expenditure of £13,000 for sheriffs' houses in Scotland. The English County Court buildings cost £17,000, and the surveys of the United Kingdom more than £122,000. The harbours under the Board of Trade had £48,000 expended on them; while the military harbour of Portland cost just over £10,000. Lighthouses abroad caused an expenditure of nearly £26,000, of which no less than £13,838 was spent on the "Little Basset Spare Lightship." The Embassy houses abroad cost £55,000; public buildings in Ireland and the Ulster Canal had £149,000 expended on them; the Metropolitan Fire Brigade receives a contribution of £10,000, and an expenditure of £8 13s. 4d. on the Wellington Monument completes the list.

Class II. gives what we may call the wages of the upper servants of the national household. It is the cost of the work carried on in the national buildings. The House of Lords officers stand first, for £41,000; the House of Commons next, for £49,000. Then follow the great offices of State—the Treasury, £57,000; the Home Office, £87,000; the Foreign Office, £65,000; the Colonial Office, £35,000. Of these departments the Board of Trade costs most. It expended £96,852. But then the Board of Trade and the Home Office together look after the chief parts of the executive government. The Home Office expenditure is chiefly accounted for under such heads as factory department, Local Government Act, office and inspectors of mines, fisheries, burial grounds, constabulary, prisons, and reformatories; while the Board of Trade expenditure is one half for salaries in the office; general register of seamen, joint-stock and designs registration, agricultural statistics—which, by-the-way, cost £16,340—and various inspectorships. The Poor-Law Board cost more than the Board of Trade and the Home Office together; but of its expenditure of £271,821 nearly £115,000 was for the payment of a moiety of the salary of the medical officers of the unions. The stationery and printing-office spent most of all. It had a grant of £375,656, but disbursed £389,245. The printing, paper, and binding for the two Houses of Parliament absorbed no less than £86,871; while the printing and paper for the public departments cost over £182,000. Beside these vast items others seem small; such as the £17,000 of the Charity Commission, the £41,535 of the General Register Office, the £14,000 of the Lunacy Commission, the £37,000 of the Mint, and the £30,000 of the Patent Office. The Mint, however, gets back nearly £20,000 of its expenditure; the Stationery Office no less than £54,000, and the House of Lords £23,275. Putting in the household of

the Irish Lord-Lieutenant, which costs just over £6000, and the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, which expends £25,000 a year, with some £40,000 spent in Scotland, and £150,000 in Ireland, the whole of this class of the Estimates amounts to £1,685,000, of which about £148,000 comes back again.

In Class III. the figures run higher by far. It is the national lawyer's bill, the cost of the administration of justice, and amounts to £3,964,021. Among the items which make up this sum are the Court of Chancery, £178,135, of which, however, £39,000 comes back; the County Courts, which cost about £429,000, and recoup £355,000; the convict establishments, which cost £483,000; the expenses of criminal prosecutions, which amount to £195,000; the Irish constabulary, which stands for £911,000; and the metropolitan police, £215,000, against £291,000 for the counties and boroughs in the rest of England.

Education and learning, and the promotion of science and art, are included in Class IV. The whole of these items mount up to £1,737,974. Of this sum the Endowed Schools Commission cost £11,000; the National Gallery, £81,000; and the British Museum, £88,000. The amount spent on public education in England was about £904,000; in Ireland, £393,000; while the Science and Art Department costs no less than £203,800.

The fifth class consists of the foreign services, which cost a little over £551,000. Of this sum the diplomatic service costs £203,700; and the consular service, £257,300. About £50,000 is spent over the colonies, and some £17,000 in suppressing the slave trade. The maintenance of liberated Africans costs £4746, and nearly £10,000 is spent in the regulation of emigration.

The sixth class of items amounts to about half a million, of which £394,400 is granted in superannuation and compassionate allowances. About £31,000 goes to distressed British seamen abroad; while certain classes of distressed foreigners, relics of the great war, come in for a small share of national alms. Toulonese and Corsican emigrants still receive £345; Polish refugees, £1534; distressed Spaniards, £594; and French refugees, £384. In the seventh class are included the cost of temporary commissions and various small and curious items. It may interest some persons to know that the Commission on Coal Supply cost £3910 in the year; that on Rivers Pollution, £5601; and that on Agricultural Employment, £2368; £2000 was spent on Flax Cultivation in Ireland; and £16,000 in the Relief of Paris. The Lord Chamberlain's Office stands for £2646 in addition to what is provided for in the Civil List; the Tower of London Jewel House is down as expending £703; and the salaries of Receiver and Assistant Receiver of Hereditary Revenue at £861. Putting these seven classes of Civil Service expenditure together, we find that they amount to £9,844,709.—*Daily News*.

## THE BULGARIANS AND THE PORTE.

THE *Levant Times* states that the National General Provisional Assembly of the Bulgarian Community met on the 5th ult. at Ortakeut. In the absence of Mr. Hilarion, the exile Metropolitan of Lofcha, and provisional chief of the Church, the summonses had been issued the evening before by the Archimandrite of Nisich, and about one hundred notables responded to the call. In the interval the three prelates had returned, after a few days banishment, and Mr. Hilarion was enabled to preside at the meeting, which he opened by expressing the thanks of himself and two colleagues to the Government for having brought them back to the capital. The proceedings were throughout of a most harmonious and in every respect satisfactory character. The reading of the decree of the Porte authorising the execution of the firman was followed by loud plaudits, and the meeting then proceeded to draw up an address of thanks to the Government for this act of justice towards the Bulgarian nation. The matter of the three priests who had been exiled for officiating after the temporary interdiction of services in the Bulgarian churches in the capital was next taken into consideration. This incident had occasioned the sole divergence which has arisen among the Bulgarians themselves throughout the agitation between them and the Greek Patriarchate. The proceedings at the meeting showed that all who took part in it were animated by a thoroughly national spirit for the good of the community at large, without the slightest *arrière pensée* of private interest.

A meeting of the Greek Mixed Council was held the next day at the Phanar to consider the answer to be given to the Porte's *teskere* communicating to the Patriarch the decision that the firman granted to the Bulgarian community should be put into execution. About thirty bishops and sixty laymen attended the meeting. The deliberation was a long and anxious one. The meeting was adjourned till the following day for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the question of an arrangement with the Bulgarians.

The Commission appointed by the Mixed Assembly of the Greek Church to treat with the Bulgarians, or, rather, to receive the submission of the latter—is composed of two Metropolitans and three Archimandrites. The negotiations are only to commence "when the Bulgarian people, directly, or through its 'legal' representatives, shall approach the Patriarchate to disapprove publicly and formally the crimes of its unworthy bishops, and recognise the authority of the sacred canons of the Eastern Church." Such are the terms of the resolution passed by the Assembly.

The *Levant Times*, in an article written just before the last mail left, expressed a hope that the Ottoman Government would hasten the settlement of this vexed question, and shut the door once for all against its revival by issuing a *buyurid* for the election of an Exarch and the organisation of a Bulgarian Church. "Greek ecclesiastics," it added, "will, of course, be displeased, but they form, after all, a corporation which is by no means so deeply bound up as its members flatter themselves with the great interests of the empire. Roman Catholic propaganda will also be disappointed at the great chance it will lose, but as to that result, Greeks, Armenians, Protestants, and Mussulmans will all concur in rejoicing over it."

THE COTTON-MILL belonging to Messrs. Salmon and Taylor, at Bolton, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The damage, which is estimated at £30,000, is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SIERGE OPERATIONS.—Preparations have been made for the siege operations by the troops at the School of Military Engineering, at Chatham, during the coming summer, a large party of Royal Engineers being now engaged in constructing a new ravelin on the field works at Brompton. This is intended to form part of the permanent fortifications, and the basis of all future siege operations. It will be the place of attack at the next mimic display.

RAILWAYS IN NORTH-WEST LONDON.—The directors of the Metropolitan and St. John's-wood Railway Company state in their report that arrangements have been made for extending the line to a station in the Finchley-road, adjoining that of the Midland Railway Company, and by this means to utilise the line beyond the Swiss Cottage station, already constructed, which had for a long period been unproductive, the directors had felt that a connection of their railway with the London and North-Western and the Midland Railways would very greatly improve the value of the property and afford increased accommodation to the public. The directors had determined to promote a bill to effect junctions with those railways and to make an important underground extension with a terminal station in Oxford-street.

THE LATE VICEROY OF INDIA.—The Admiralty paddle-yacht *Enchantress*, Commander Carr, sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday for Suez, to receive on board there, from her Majesty's frigate *Glasgow*, the remains of the late Viceroy of India, for conveyance to Ireland. Lady Mayo and suite will also embark on board the *Enchantress* from the *Glasgow*, but will only proceed in the *Enchantress* from Suez as far as Brindisi. A mortuary chamber for the reception of the late Earl's remains has been prepared on board the *Enchantress*, in the after-part of the ship, and just forward of the main-deck saloon. From the centre of the roof are suspended rich white bullion drops, and from this central ornament radiate massive white satin cords. On the platform in the middle of the chamber to which the coffin will be secured stands, upon a crimson velvet cushion, fringed with gold bullion and with crimson tassels, an Earl's coronet.

## LONDON SHOPS.

We English are a nation of shopkeepers, and we are intensely proud of it. We show our pride not only in the constancy with which we repeat and enforce the well-known bon-mot for our own gratification, but more substantially and solidly in the facts of our national history and the incidents of our national life. True, there are shopkeepers and shopkeepers; but dukes and barons are alike peers; and when common interests are affected common influence is used with an irresistible effect. Shopkeepers form England's mercantile backbone, as who can doubt who has traversed the miles of shops which formed the long avenue along which the Queen rode on Tuesday? Shops vied with shops in testifying to the loyalty of their occupiers; and we question if, had the route lain through fashionable squares, the aristocrats of Belgravia would have spent half the money, half the trouble, or half the time (not one fiftieth, if the time be calculated by value and not length) in decorating their lordly mansions.

There is much that is imposing and grand in the idea of the ramifications of one of our large business houses. From chambers—small, gloomy, dusty, they may be—issue the commands which supply the necessities or luxuries of half the globe, and direct rich argosies to "havens under every sky." From all lands comes gold to the British mercantile treasury, and merchant princes spring, Minerva-like, from some City alley. But a plant may have very deep and strong roots, yet we pass it at once for those which bear fruit and flowers; so many of our merchants not only strike roots deep and wide into distant countries, but grace our streets with noble edifices, filled with all things pleasant to look upon, gratifying to every sense, or useful in every sphere. Our proverbial test of universality is the marine store, containing everything, from a needle to a sheet-

anchor; but some of our modern "houses" vend articles far more widely diversified. And such establishments bring the extent and solidity of English commerce most forcibly and intimately home to us. There persons of all ranks can elbow each other at the counter; all can ask, and all will be supplied. "Many little make a mickle;" and not a few tradesmen would, perhaps, sooner lose their noble patrons than the humbler customers who crowd their premises. Counter after counter, floor above floor, are thronged with a mighty multitude of purchasers, to attend to all of whom requires careful organisation, to supply whose wants requires immense capital, to please whose tastes requires facile brains. Many such establishments are as difficult to rule as a Government department, and the result is often more satisfactory than Government departments attain.

We give an illustration of a London monster house; and, not to be invidious, we have chosen one of the best known, which happens at the same time to be most easily seen. Its commanding position and elegant finish attract the attention of every passer-by in Oxford-street, that thoroughfare of noble shops. The busy foreground is typical of the busy bees within. On foot, in bus, in cab, impetuous citizens hurry along; yet the beautiful often overpowers the sublime, especially if the sublime be sombre; so the passers-by cannot choose but linger to envy from without, to enter and luxuriate within, and finally to purchase and carry off with pride some triumph of comfort or gem of art. All ranks and orders of people can have their wants supplied here. The poor woman, on the one hand, buys a penny's worth of paper, while the Duchess, on the other, orders the richest vellum, which can be illuminated for her not only in the familiar seven colours of the rainbow, but in all the shades of the solar spectrum. The artisan can buy a pocket-comb, the peer

can furnish his smoking-room and his wife's boudoir. A village maiden's simple dressing-case and a Princess's toilette equipage can be provided at a moment's notice. But why say more? It is one of England's mighty houses, of which our shopkeeping nation is so proud.

## THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

## ENTRY OF AN EXPEDITIONARY COLUMN INTO GHARDAIA.

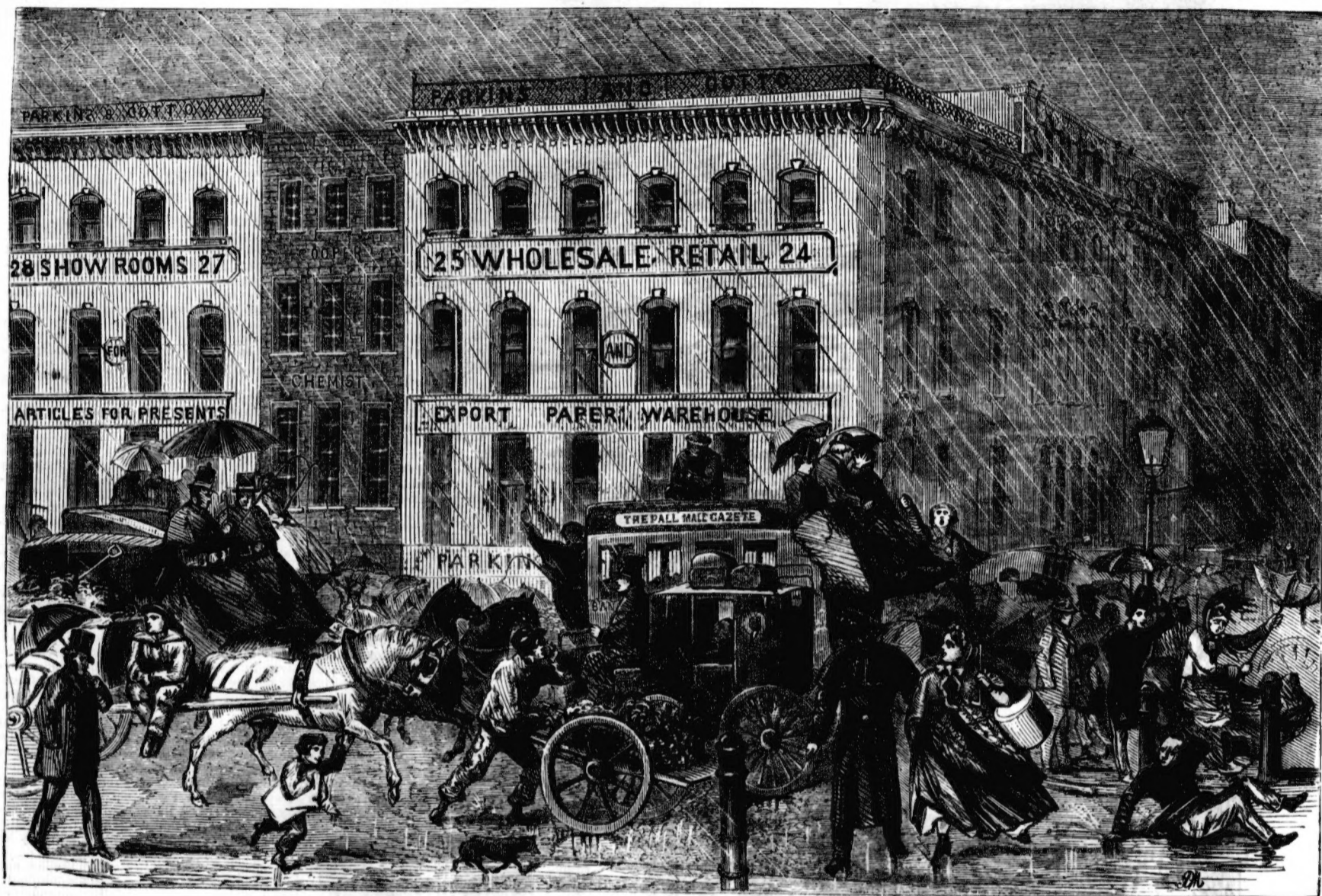
THE latest intelligence from Algeria records a rapid improvement in the attitude of affairs. In the three African provinces order is re-established, and at the end of last month a reorganisation of the districts was nearly completed.

Several expeditionary columns operating simultaneously have brought about this result. Of these the force under General Lacroix was on duty in Constantine; the column mobile of Geryville had been ordered to the province of Oran; while Algiers was the area of operations for the column mobile of Metlili.

It is an incident in the march of the latter force which is represented in our illustration. The column, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lammerz, of the 42nd Line Regiment, is composed of a detachment of the 50th of the Line, commanded by Captain Fontaine; of a band of Algerian sharpshooters, under Captain Moulte; of a section of mountain battery, a squadron of French chasseurs, a division of spahis, and of a "goum" of the tribes of Arbaa and Oulad-Nail.

The sketch which we publish this week is by Sub-Lieutenant Jubel, of the spahis, who formed a guard for the doctor Bertels, surgeon to the tirailleurs.

After having operated for nearly three months at Oulad-Nail, the column received orders to set out for Mzab (or "Ghardaiah")



LONDON SHOPS: PARKINS AND GOTTO'S.

and to take the direction of Metlili and Coleah, in order to close the Pout road against the rebels who were seeking refuge there, and to pursue them in the direction of Goleah. On the 24th of last month they arrived before Ghardaia, the principal town of the confederation known as Ouad-Nizab, and our Engraving represents the commander, Lieutenant-Colonel de Lammerz, receiving the dignitaries of the district at the time of the column traversing the town. The whole population came out upon the ancient walls of the place, while proclamation was made from the window of the city gate by a public herald or "crier," and the braying and tum-tumming of a band of native music accompanied the ceremony.

## ALSATIAN DIVINATION.

We have all our customs that in some sort maintain ancient superstitions, and probably no nation in the world is without traditional observances, suggesting the vain desire to look into futurity. At Shrovetide there are all kinds of quaint doings, the memory of which is preserved in rural districts, and everyone has heard of the mystic rites of Hallowe'en. Of course the most potent spells are those the object of which is to enable young lasses to foresee who will be their husbands, or, more important still, whether they will have husbands at all. We are enabled this week, in continuation of our Alsatian sketches, to show how this ceremony is managed among the fair ones of that romantic and interesting province.

The "bucket," as this spell is called, is quite an institution both in the mountains where it is practised on the day of Saint Matthias (Feb. 24), and in the lower provinces, where it belongs to the anniversary of St. Andrew. The process is simple. In a ladle there is some molten lead, which has to be dropped through the ring of a big key supported above the centre of the bucket of water by a couple of sticks—probably hazel wands. According to the shape assumed by the lead on its arrival at the bottom, the future husband will be handsome or hideous, amiable or wicked. That is all; and, with the exception of a hint that to drop molten lead into water is a very dangerous experiment, because of the probable debasement of the metal, we can give no further directions as to divination by the bucket and key.

## RECENT PATRIOTIC CAVALCADE AT DUNKIRK.

We have already published some illustrations of the various efforts that are being made by the women of France to help in raising the indemnity-money which will secure the relinquishment of French territory by the German army of occupation. In this patriotic work Dunkirk has joined with hearty good-will, making the time-honoured procession of the *boeuf gras* the occasion for collecting subscriptions for this most commendable purpose. To say that the project was carried out with all the energy of the northern French character is saying much; to add that the *clan* of the occasion was due to the personal vivacity and impetuosity of the fair dames of Dunkirk, who for the time assumed the part of masquers that they might beg with more effrontery, is saying more. The event, which may be described as a kind of saddened festival, will long be remembered—nay, it will become historical; and even the big ox, named Pole-Nord, in memory of Gustave Lambert, will go down to posterity as an honourable beast.

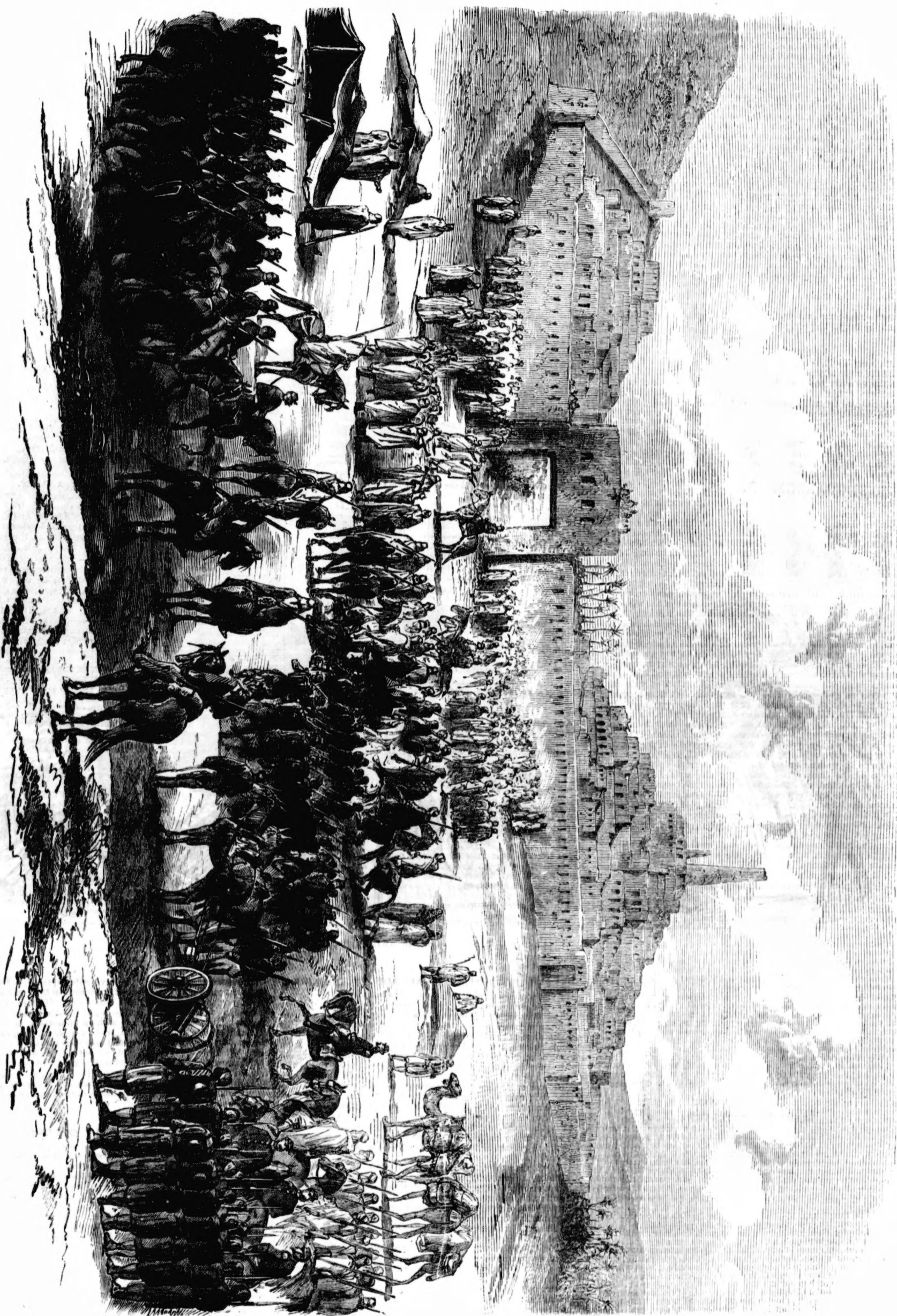
The principal object in the grand procession, its approach announced by a flourish of trumpets, was a huge car drawn by four horses, and representing France, with Alsace and Lorraine on each side soliciting, for their deliverance, the aid of the towns of Dunkirk, Bergues, Gravelines, and Hondschote. The departments of Ardennes, Marne, Haute Marne, Meurthe, Moselle, Meuse, and the Vosges were represented by heralds-at-arms carrying the banners of those places.

In the lower part of the car the past glories of France were symbolised by a group composed of a soldier of the first Republic, of a figure of General Hoche, and of an Invalid. The present was represented by another group formed by an ambulance surgeon attending the wounded, a peasant weeping over his lost harvest and his lost son, a sailor desperate at the surrender of Paris, and several cadets of the last army of defence. The future of France was personified by a juvenile trumpeter surrounded by comrades of his own age. The civic band of musicians of Dunkirk led the way before a large caïque, embellished with the national colours, and lent for the occasion by the municipality of Lille to the national committee of Dunkirk. It was drawn by four horses, and escorted by four

commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions. The cavalcade was completed by a body of horsemen in the costume of the city, and among the people a number of collectors—gentlemen and ladies, in costumes of pilgrims, of Alsatians, and other disguises—sold bouquets of violets with an immortelle in the centre of each bunch, jet crosses with tricolor ribbons, programmes of the fête, and cheap pamphlets or feuilletons printed for the occasion. The bouquets were sold for 50f., 100f., and even 255f.; the crosses for 75f. to 80f.; and watch-keys, put up to auction, fetched 40f. and 50f. a piece; so that the intention of the festival was admirably responded to, and the patriotic cavalcade, promoted by a private committee and admirably carried out, proved to be an undoubted success.

## DEAN STANLEY AT OXFORD.

THE Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster preached before the Oxford University on Sunday afternoon. The heads of houses were all in their places, the undergraduates' gallery was filled to overflowing, and the seats devoted to the general public and the aisles were crowded to excess. The Dean selected for his text the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd verses of the 37th chapter of Ezekiel. In the course of an admirable sermon he pointed out the different impressions produced by the different portions of the Bible in various ages, and remarked that at the time when the lessons were originally selected from the Old Testament for the public services of our Church the famous chapter from which the words of the text were taken was altogether omitted, but in the new selection no chapter was received with more cordial and unanimous approval. He explained how far we could hope to reanimate doctrines and beliefs of the past, and said that prayers and praises, decrees and confessions, of all the Churches were old indeed, written in other times, and derived their shape and colour from places, things, and persons long since passed away, but we gave life to the words of the past. He next dwelt on the institutions of the present and past ages, and observed that the monarchy, the Constitution, the Church, and the laws of England were, as in no other country, the relics of the far distant past, and those dry, venerable, and antique forms still lived and moved in



ALGERIA: THE EXPEDITIONARY COLUMN OF LAMHERZ ENTERING GARDALAH.

our stirring times. Among other institutions there was this University, which had just attained the thousandth year of its long existence, and since its establishment the college had added to it fresh elements of life, notwithstanding the shock of the Reformation, revolutions, civil discord, and theological strife. He asked what had kept it alive up to the present time but the renewing influences of the country and of the higher world. The breath of Divine Providence had been allowed to breathe freely over us. The universities of Catholic Italy and Spain had faded away, but the universities of Protestant Germany, Holland, Scotland, and England still flourished and abounded. None others had progressed as those had done. Every separate college, with its complex associations and endowments; every tutorship, fellowship, and headship, which, with its own peculiar powers, influences, wholesome encouragement, and warning; every branch of study, and every form of academic life, had come down to us as an instrument of our education, of our civilisation, and our regeneration. These were the bones which only required the breath of God to breathe into them the spirit of truth, energy, and pure emotion to make them live another thousand years as they had lived the past thousand. He next pointed out the immense power which was still exercised over all such institutions by individuals, and observed that it had been said that the influence of individuals in the present age had been greatly diminished, and in a certain limited sense it was true; but for practical purposes it remained almost the same as ever; and there were in our day men who were masters of the present and controllers of the future generations. Such men they had known; some of them were living still, and others had passed away in the fulness of a venerable age, or a martyr's death in the far-off islands of the south. He then alluded to the changes which had taken place in the University of Oxford, by throwing it open to persons of all religious creeds, and said it was no longer a battle-field of religious factions. In conclusion, he appealed to the manly, upright, independent, industrious, modest, and reverential spirit of the rising generation in the University to lift themselves to the level of their great nation, and inherit the bright inspiring future.

#### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for the year 1872-3 show that the sum required for the service of the year is £9,508,149, or £281,807 less than the vote for the last financial year. In a majority of the votes there is an increase, but this has been met by striking off about one third on an important department. The votes provided for 61,000 men, the same number as last year, but is estimated that their wages will be £19,191 less. Their victuals and clothing it is estimated will cost £24,067 more. The expense of the Admiralty Office is increased by £10,268, of which £3100 is in the item for rent, &c. The vote for the coastguard service is reduced by £13,330, more than half of which is struck off the wages and allowances of the reserved force. The scientific branch has been increased by £5638, of which £2500 is for instruction at the Army Medical School at Netley. The vote for the dockyards is increased by £11,565. Of this sum £6032 is to be paid to the artificers at home, and £3867 to those abroad. The medical establishments will cost £2020 more. The vote for naval stores is increased by £90,545, and this year will amount to £928,510. It is proposed to replenish the stores of timber, &c., to the amount of £143,063, last year only £57,065 having been voted for that purpose; £21,709 less metal is to be provided for; but the stores of hemp, paint materials, and miscellaneous articles will be largely increased. The steam machinery is estimated to cost £271,322. Of this £106,782 is to complete engines already ordered; and, as it is contemplated to order this year engines of the value of £460,600, the sum of £164,540 will be asked in the account. The total amount required for ships, &c., building by contract is £127,994, as against £368,476 last year. £47,294 is required for the armour-plated ships already ordered; and the Admiralty contemplate giving out this year new contracts to the amount of £106,345, of which they ask Parliament to vote £80,700. The charge of £9500 for torpedoes is wholly a new one, and the vote for experiments is increased from £5000 to £8000. The vote for new works is reduced by £64,903, two thirds of this amount applying to Chatham, wherein next year it is proposed to spend £163,711. In the miscellaneous service there is a decrease of £14,320. In this item we notice that the gratuities for special services are almost wholly abolished; while there is less money provided for the torpedo experiments. £200 is to be given to Mr. Archibald Smith, Q.C., in recognition of his services in connection with ascertaining and applying the deviation of the compass on board her Majesty's ships; and £5000 is to be contributed towards the cost of a graving dock at Table Bay. The supplementary naval estimates for the current year have also been issued. They amount to £102,000. The sum of £30,000 is required to meet the charge consequent on the introduction of improved arrangements in regard to the system of effecting settlements of the pay of seamen of the Navy, and of reserving reduced amounts on such settlements. £70,000 is required for payments to contractor for work completed on the extension of Portsmouth Dockyard; £2000 is to be paid to Captain Scott, R.N., for payment of the expenses incurred by him in prosecuting and perfecting certain gunnery inventions.

**DANGER TO THE IRISH MAIL.**—The Irish Limited Mail has had another narrow escape. Mr. Vere Fane Bennett thus describes it:—"On the night of Saturday, the 24th ult., when proceeding at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, it being, luckily, a bright, full moonlight night, the driver observed a dark object on the down line on which we were travelling (within a quarter of a mile of the Mead bridge), and, on pulling up, to his surprise, found a waggon, detached from some previous luggage-train, lying across the line. You may imagine what the result must inevitably have been if the bright moonlight had not enabled the driver of our engine to see the dangerous obstacle lying across his path."

**CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.**—The annual meeting of this corporation was held on Wednesday—the Bishop of Lichfield in the chair. The annual report showed that the income for 1871 amounted to £446 15s 2d., which was insufficient to meet the expenses by £273 14s. 4d. The annual subscriptions for 1871 were £140 less than those of the preceding year. The committee, hoping that this check was to be accounted for by special circumstances, have, notwithstanding, continued to increase the number of children in the schools, which now contain 260 orphans. The report stated that £500 had been given to the corporation by Mr. Henry Wagner to found an Exhibition from the boys' school at Canterbury to Kettle College, Oxford, which is to be called the Joshua Watson Exhibition. The usual resolutions were passed.

**THE REG ORSHIP OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.**—Lord Lytton has replied to the committee of the Conservative students, and, as anticipated, refuses to accept the office of Lord Rector, which had fallen to him in consequence of his opponent, Professor Ruskin, being ineligible under the terms of the Scottish University Act. Lord Lytton, in his letter, states that he esteems it a very high favour indeed to be elected, and he thanks his proposer, Mr. Anton, and the secretary, Mr. M'Ewan. He thought he had enough of these honours already, having filled the Rectorship both for Edinburgh and Glasgow. He expressed a friendly spirit towards Mr. Ruskin, and regretted that he had been disqualified and was not eligible to accept the office. According to the opinion of counsel, it devolves upon the Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Argyll, to issue a writ for a new election.

**DEATHS IN THE STREETS.**—Forty-one deaths by violence occurred in London last week. Of these, twenty-eight were the result of negligence or accident, including sixteen from fractures and contusions, four from burns and scalds, four from drowning, and four (of infants under one year of age) from suffocation. Six cases of suicide, and no less than seven of murder or manslaughter, were registered during the week. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, referred to negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. It appears from a return made by the Chief Commissioner of Police that thirty-seven cases of injury and maiming from this class of accident came under the notice of the metropolitan police during the seven days ending the 25th ult., of which thirty-four occurred within the London registration district; these numbers are exclusive of those which may have taken place within the City police area. The population in the central streets of London, the Registrar-General remarks, is liable to great fluctuations; but as the numbers must bear some proportion to the population, and to the facilities of access from the country, it may be interesting to state now that the enumerated population within the metropolitan radius of fifteen miles from Charing-cross was 902,330 in 1801, and 3,853,092 in 1871.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for a few minutes, but no public business of any importance was transacted.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Notices were given by Mr. Holmes that, in Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates he intended to move to reduce the number of men by £20,000; by Sir J. Trevelyan, that on Thursday next he would move "a call" of the House in the Contagious Diseases Bill; and by Mr. C. Bentinck, of an instruction to the Committee of the whole House on the Elections Bill to provide that votes in divisions of the House of Commons should be taken by ballot.

#### THE RIVER LEA.

The House having proceeded to consider the questions of which notice had been given on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. DIMSDALE called attention to the pecuniary burdens imposed by the Lea Conservancy Act of 1868 on the residents in the towns and villages on the banks of that river. In the course of the discussion that followed, Mr. Secretary BRUCE expressed an opinion that there was no case for the interference of either the Government or the House.

#### THE NAWAB OF TONK.

Attention was next called, for the third time, to the case of the Nawab of Tonk, and Sir C. WINGFIELD moved an address to the Crown in favour of referring it for consideration by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. Fowler, and opposed on behalf of the Government by Mr. Grant-Duff, who contended that the alleged grievance of the Nawab had been already thoroughly investigated by the only tribunals competent to deal with it. The motion was supported by Mr. H. B. Samuelson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. M. Chambers, Mr. W. Torrens, Lord Bury, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. W. Fowler; and opposed by Mr. Eastwick, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Dickinson, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Bristowe. After a protracted and somewhat tedious debate the defence of the Government was taken up by

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who appealed to the House to view the matter by the lights of common sense. Without entering into the merits of the question as to the complicity or non-complicity of the Nawab in the offences imputed to him, he reminded the House that two successive Governors-General and their councils had investigated the facts, and had decided against the Nawab, and that on appeal to two Indian Ministers and their councils no other result had followed. The question at issue was political and not legal, and it would be a mockery to refer it to the Judicial Committee. If such a precedent were once set up as that which the House was now asked to establish, the future government of India would be rendered far more difficult than it even now was.

On a division the motion was negatived by 120 to 84.

#### THE ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.

Shortly before midnight the House went again into Committee on the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill, the discussion of which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl COWPER moved the nomination of the members who are to represent their Lordships on the joint Committee of the two Houses to inquire into the subject of the railway companies' amalgamation.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER gave notice that he intended to meet the resolution on the subject of undenominational education by Mr. Dixon with an amendment to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, the time that had elapsed since the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and the progress of the arrangements under it, were not such as to enable the House to enter with advantage on a review of its provisions.

#### THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. CORRY (First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Administration) announced that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, he intended to submit the following amendment:—"That the organisation of the Admiralty, as settled by the Order in Council of January, 1869, has tended to the disadvantage of the naval service, and requires the reconsideration of her Majesty's Government."

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—THE SPEAKER'S LIST.

Mr. G. BENTINCK next brought under notice a matter which, he asserted, affected the privileges of the House. The hon. gentleman then read an extract from the *Morning Advertiser* reflecting on the conduct of the late Speaker and of certain members of the House, the gist of which was that, owing to an arrangement entered into between the whippers-in at each side, with the cognisance of the Prime Minister and with the co-operation of the Speaker, "a list" of those who were to be allowed to take part in great debates was arranged and settled, and no person was allowed to address the House whose name was not on the list.

The SPEAKER, having observed that he had never seen such a list as that described by Mr. Bentinck, and that whatever hon. member first caught his eye was entitled to precedence, observed that so far as he was personally concerned he would call upon members to speak according to their claim, and in a spirit of entire fairness and impartiality, and with a view to giving expression to the several opinions prevailing in the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on his own behalf and on that of Mr. Glyn, the Secretary to the Treasury, declared that they were not cognisant of the facts or practices alleged.

On the question that the House should at its rising adjourn till Wednesday.

Mr. BENTINCK again reverted to the alleged breach of privilege, and followed it up by adding that he had himself been informed by an hon. member of the House that he had applied to the late Speaker to be allowed to take part in a certain debate, and that the answer he got was "Your name is not in my list, and I can't hear you." Under these circumstances he appealed to Mr. Glyn and Mr. Noel, the whips at either side, to say whether there had or had not been such a list.

Mr. GLYN, thus appealed to, said it was not true, as stated in the *Morning Advertiser*, that a list had been made with the cognisance of Mr. Gladstone, but that, having been asked by the late Speaker the names of those who desired to speak, a list was given him; but, although he now regretted the circumstance, he denied emphatically that he had ever desired to gag free discussion in the House. The object, on the contrary, was to facilitate discussion.

Mr. NOEL, while admitting that he was cognisant of the arrangement suggested by the late Speaker, disclaimed, in common with Mr. Glyn, any desire to curb free expression of opinion, or interfere unconstitutionally with the rights and privileges of hon. members.

Mr. GLADSTONE having expressed his regret that Mr. Bentinck had not brought the subject under notice when the late Speaker was present to defend himself,

Mr. DISRAELI said that Mr. Denison had frequently consulted him in reference to important debates, and that he believed his sincere desire had been that the opinions of every section of the House should be heard. For his own part, so far from endeavouring to repress the loquacity of members, he had always

endeavoured to develop the oratorical powers of new members at his own side of the House, as also to give an opportunity for letting off the smouldering emotions of hon. gentlemen below the gangway.

The subject then dropped, and the House proceeded to consider the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the conduct of public business.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Almost the entire sitting was occupied with the subject of the salmon fisheries. First, Mr. Dodds moved the second reading of a bill which he had prepared, and which was rejected by a majority of 13—122 to 109. Then Mr. Dillwyn brought forward his measure, described upon the orders as "No. 2," and the debate upon this gave rise to the only incident of the day. When Mr. McMahon moved to defer the second reading for six months, Mr. Liddell objected to an Irish member interfering with an English bill, and was immediately "caught up" by Captain Nolan, who represented this as an apt illustration, if not a convincing argument, of the necessity of "Home Rule." A motion by Mr. Dodds for the adjournment of the debate was negatived without a division, and the Bill was read the second time.

At the instance of the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Heron postponed the second reading of the Local Legislation (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill till May 15.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was occupied until a late hour with the consideration of two bills—namely, the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registration Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury; and the Church Discipline Act Amendment Bill of the Bishop of Winchester. Earl Granville, in the early part of the evening, made a similar announcement in respect to the attempt on the life of the Queen as that made by Mr. Gladstone in the other House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Birmingham Sewage Bill was read the second time, after a long discussion and a division which gave a majority of 192 against 130 in favour of the measure.

Mr. Monckton took the oaths and his seat for North Notts. A new writ was ordered to issue for East Gloucestershire, in the room of Mr. R. S. Holford, resigned.

Mr. C. FORSTER, in reply to Mr. Birley, said it was not intended to fill up the office lately held by Sir L. Malet.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that the American answer to the friendly communication referred to in the Queen's Speech had been despatched, but he could not say when it would be received.

#### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.

Mr. GLADSTONE then informed the House of the attempt on the life of the Queen, as stated in another column. The House received the announcement of her Majesty's safety and the capture of the young would-be regicide with loud and general cheering. The House then resumed the consideration of the business on the paper.

#### THE BALLOT BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Ballot Bill, Sir M. H. BEACH originated a discussion by arguing that the Corrupt Practices Bill was of far greater importance than the Ballot Bill, and by moving that the Corrupt Practices Bill be referred to the same Committee. Mr. W. E. FORSTER said that an arrangement would be made to meet the views of the House in the matter. The Ballot Bill, when passed through its present stage, would be reported on, and then the Corrupt Practices Bill would be considered.

**THE VETERAN BASSO.** Signor Tamburini, at the age of seventy-three has been singing the *aria d'entrata* of the Count from Bellini's "Sonnambula;" and as well, it is affirmed, as he first sang it in 1827, when the air was composed expressly for him by Bellini.

**RELIGIOUS EQUALITY AT CAMBRIDGE.**—At a meeting of the Friends of Religious Equality, on Wednesday evening, resolutions were agreed to in favour of the bill to be introduced this Session for the abolition of restrictions confining many fellowships and headships of colleges to persons in holy orders, and against the retention of the 25th clause of the Elementary Education Act, and likewise against denominational education in Irish and Scotch schools. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Neville Goodman, M.A., of St. Peter's College; Mr. J. F. Moulton, of Christ's College, the Senior Wrangler of this year; and other members of the University, and Nonconformists.

**THE DIAMOND TRADE.**—Messrs. Debenham and Sons have sold, this week, on "merchants' and owners' account," over 4000 carats of rough diamonds, as well as numerous brilliants, which had been cut prior to offering by auction. Prominent among the latter was a brilliant of 20 carats (cut from a 39-carat stone), of the utmost purity; it was rapidly bidden up to £2000, and knocked down (unsold) at £2100. As illustrating the fall in price of stones of this character, it may fairly be said that a brilliant of this weight and quality, prior to the recent Cape discoveries, would have found ready sale at £5000 or more. For all the other lots there was active competition amongst English and Continental buyers. The diamonds in the entire sale exceeded in value the sum of £30,000.

**ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.**—The Baron de Beaulieu, the Belgian Minister presided, on Wednesday night, at the distribution of prizes to members of the 20th Middlesex Rifles. His Excellency, who was cordially received, repeated that Belgium was united to England by ties of intimate friendship. The volunteers of each country participated in the same feeling. The English volunteers did not form an aggressive force; they simply associated to defend their shores in case of attack, and, though loyal, saw no distinction between the country and the Queen. The ceremony being ended, Mr. Charley, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding on the occasion, and, in the course of his remarks, to the order and constitutional freedom of Belgium, and to the admirable character of the late King Leopold. Every sword in England, he said, would "leap from its scabbard" if Belgium were assailed. The chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting broke up.

**FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.**—Last Saturday, Sunday, and Tuesday rain fell incessantly over the north-east of Scotland, causing immense damage to property in towns and agricultural districts. Whole tracts of land have been placed under water, and railway and other bridges swept away. Many houses were rendered uninhabitable by the floods. At Bridge of Dun, a station on the main line of the Caledonian Railway, where the line crosses the river, the water on Tuesday forenoon stood 3 ft. 3 in. above the level of the rails. The traffic between the south and Aberdeen was stopped for many hours; but, the rain having ceased at mid-day, large gangs of labourers were immediately set to work to repair the embankment, and at a late hour in the afternoon through traffic was resumed on the Blairgowrie section of the line, which was considerably interrupted by the damage to the embankments. There was an extensive landslip on the Dundee and Forfar direct railway. Extensive damage has been done in Forfar, Fife, Perth, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and other counties. Several ships were driven ashore by a violent south-west gale which accompanied the rain, but no loss of life is reported. On Tuesday the weather had become cold, and the Grampian Hills were covered with snow.

**LONDON WATER.**—Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., reporting upon the quality of the water supplied to the metropolis during the present month, states that notwithstanding a gradual improvement in the condition of the Thames since the end of January, the amelioration of the water from this source is not very conspicuous, while the water supplied by the New River and East London Companies was more impure than in January, that of the former of these two companies being more contaminated than it has been since February, 1869. The water supplied from the Thames, though still much polluted with organic matter, had been more efficiently filtered than it was in January; nevertheless, the water delivered by the Lambeth Company was turbid, and that delivered by the Chelsea, Southwark, and Grand Junction Companies was slightly turbid. The West Middlesex is the only company, drawing its supply from the Thames, which has uniformly delivered clear and well-filtered water during the late floods. The water of the New River, East London, and Kent Companies was clear when drawn from the mains. Living and moving organisms were found in the waters of the Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies. The deep-well water of the Kent Company again contained the smallest proportion of organic matter; taking the amount of this impurity in a given volume of the Kent Company's water as represented by 1, the proportional amount in an equal volume of water supplied this month by each of the other metropolitan companies was as follows:—New River, 7.2; East London, 9.0; Southwark, 9.8; West Middlesex, 9.9; Chelsea, 10.6; Grand Junction, 11.2; and Lambeth, 11.3.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

## FAREWELL!

A word that most of us have to speak many times in our lives; a word often the saddest in mortal language, although it syllables a cheerful hope; a word that, after all, is full of unselfish wishes and bright anticipations for those most dear to us.

It has come to our turn to utter it now; but with little of sorrow, since we are able to add the happy reminder, "till we meet again;"—still, we cannot let the occasion pass without such slight demonstration as would be personally expressed in dumb show, by a more intense glance of the eye, a lingering grip of the hand.

We would fain ask all our readers—friends near in spirit, as though we were at this moment looking in their kindly faces—to believe that we feel perturbed at this hint of parting. They have been friends of long-standing, and we owe them much. They have grown into our regard.

If we can assure ourselves that they, too, have gained something from our companionship in the past years, it should suffice us; and we think we may take this comfort, because many of them have told us so. For this pleasant consciousness we thank them heartily. You who read these lines are no stranger to us, for we have been intimate in the communion of thought. Some of the work that we have done has reached you, and we have been happy in the knowledge that it has brought us nearer and has gained its reward in your sympathy, your approval of what was most worthy in it.

But we may also congratulate ourselves that this communion need not altogether cease with the closing Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES. The work that has been finished leads us, we trust, to higher and better work which has yet to be done.

Before we part, then, we desire to place in the hands of our friends a letter of introduction to a new journal, which we would fain make the successor of this in which we now address them.

Different in form and in price—in both of which it is better adapted to popular appreciation; different, too, as we are glad to acknowledge, in the fresh vigour that is put forth for a new effort, and in the conditions that ensure a wider scope and a brighter and more intense interest, we bespeak cordial recognition for a candidate whose credentials have been already accepted by the public, and who, under the quaint but not unsuggestive title of *ZIG-ZAG*, has been pleasantly received. In favour of this new-comer, the ILLUSTRATED TIMES may without shame—nay, may with consistent satisfaction—retire, confident that all that has been most attractive in its pages will now be represented none the less effectually because of the greater ease and spirit which are to distinguish the journal by which it has been displaced.

## A MEMORIAL OF THE THANKSGIVING.

Now that the pageantry of the great London holiday is over, the flags and decorations taken down, the illuminations turned out, the streets reduced to their ordinary sober—not to say sombre—aspect, it may be time to ask whether there is not some emphatic way in which we might preserve a reverent and sincere memory of the occasion that brought together such a vast multitude of people in the greatest city of the world.

One proposition has already been acted upon—and it will be a worthy celebration of a national rejoicing to complete the building of the great cathedral that may be said to represent the National Church; but there is yet another way in which, by a more widely recognised subscription, all London, and a very considerable proportion of the dwellers in the provinces, might mark the day of Thanksgiving with a white stone, and raise a permanent monument that will help to make it not only historically important, but a social anniversary of gratitude.

There are in London many noble charities—and among them some great hospitals which have been endowed with ample funds for healing the sick and maimed among the poor, and for tending and restoring to strength the convalescent who would indeed be destitute but for the helping hand that keeps its hold upon them, even after they have risen from a bed of pain. There are others devoted to the

same most merciful purpose, where all the aid that can be given to the hundreds of applicants who sue for relief must depend upon the voluntary contributions and subscriptions of the public. Would it not be a significant and obviously appropriate recognition of the event which more than three millions of people met in London streets to celebrate if subscription lists were opened for the benefit of at least one of these charities founded for the relief of the suffering poor, and supported only by casual help? Without drawing any narrow distinctions, or desiring to be exclusive in such a suggestion, but as an illustration of what might be effected in one particular instance, we will mention the Metropolitan Free Hospital, in Bishopsgate. This charity is upheld by a few good friends, who know its value amongst the poor of a crowded district in the city of London; and surely its being within the City may give it a claim on such an occasion as took the Queen thither on Tuesday. It has hitherto done its beneficent work in an old-fashioned, roomy house in Devonshire-square, which is new, or will shortly be, wanted for the extension of the Metropolitan Railway. To obtain a site for a new building not far from its present holding—or, at all events, within easy distance of the poor patients in the district, who attend for gratuitous medical advice—and at the same time to secure more space for airy wards and treble the number of beds, would be easy enough if there were funds to justify the commencement of such an undertaking. The late Prince Consort was, we believe, one of the first promoters of the charity; the Prince of Wales has been solicited to become its active patron; and the names of those who form its committee guarantee a personal interest in the economy and efficiency with which any such aid as we suggest would be applied. The Metropolitan Free Hospital is only one out of many, but it is one which may be regarded as a representative charity, combining just the sort of claims which would make a new building and a publicly-subscribed endowment for its poor patients an appropriate memorial of the visit of the Queen to the great City cathedral on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of her son from exhausting sickness.

There should be no difficulty in providing the opportunity for any such public subscription, whether the amount collected were to be bestowed on one charitable institution alone or divided among several. It might be possible, without increasing the actual duties of a cheerful, obliging, and hard-working class of public servants, to obtain permission of the Post-Office authorities to place collecting-boxes in the district receiving-offices. These might be opened every evening, and the amount collected and invested at once in the Savings-Bank department of the office. At any rate, the means of giving will not be wanting if the project be once well set on foot; and not only public charity, but individual character and benevolence would be promoted by it.

**TRADE DISPUTES.**—The dispute between the Clyde engineers and their workmen, with reference to the short-time movement, was, on Wednesday, settled at a conference held in Glasgow. The terms of arrangement are that the employers shall adopt the 51 hours' system on Nov. 1, the men meanwhile working 54 hours per week. All the Forth Bridge colliers, in Dean Forest, have again turned out, their dispute being with regard to the hour when the night turn shall commence. The masters have given notice that this shall begin at six o'clock p.m., whereas the colliers desire to go in at four, which would be an hour after the day men had finished. Until the notice is withdrawn they have determined not to resume work. A further grievance has arisen at the Bilson collieries, and there is also disquiet among the Brecon and some Colerford miners.

**KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH SEA.**—The bill for the prevention and punishment of criminal outrages upon natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, brought in by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Mr. Forster, empowers colonial courts to try and punish British subjects for kidnapping natives of the above islands; to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses; to authorise commanders of her Majesty's ships to obtain the attendance of native witnesses, and to convey them from and recover them to the islands in which they live, and to remunerate such witnesses. Certain British officials in any of her Majesty's possessions are authorised to seize suspected ships, and British Vice-Admiralty Courts are to have full power and authority to try the charges upon which such vessels have been seized, and condemn the vessel and cargo as forfeited to her Majesty, or to order them to be restored, with or without costs or damages.

**HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY.**—The official auditor's report of the financial operations of this society for the year 1871 has just appeared, and it seems to indicate that the past year has been more than usually prosperous. The society began the year with 21,484 members, and finished it with 26,510. During the year no less than 6572 new members were admitted. The income for the year was £49,019 4s. 5d., against £40,751 8s. in 1870. The amount received was appropriated as follows:—£26,343 14s. 8d. was paid for sickness, funerals, and other benefits; £840 8s. 10d. was spent in postage, reports, &c.; £2306 18s. 2d. was the cost of management; and the remainder, or £2052 7s. 3d., was added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to nearly £77,000. The cost of management was only £4 14s. per cent upon the gross income, and it was considerably more than covered by the fines and other small receipts, thus leaving the whole of the ordinary contributions available for the satisfaction of the claims and for the augmentation of the reserve fund.

**APPREHENDED FOR AN ATTEMPTED MURDER TWELVE YEARS AGO.**—On Tuesday a man named Jonathan Acton, a labourer, was brought up in custody, at the Borough Court, Ashton, charged with shooting at Samuel Newton, with intent to murder him, on Nov. 15, 1860. Newton was employed as night watchman at the brickyard of John Rogers, Oldham-road, on the night in question, and, hearing a noise inside the shed, he proceeded to the spot. He there found two men trying to pull the boards from the shed. He was encountered by two men wearing masks, and one (he believed the prisoner) fired at him with a pistol; a second shot followed, and he fell to the ground. A ball and a ring were taken out of his head, and he was under the doctor's hands twelve weeks. The magistrates remanded the prisoner till Monday next. It is stated that one of the two men Newton saw masked was Ward, who was afterwards hanged for shooting Constable Jamp, of the county force, during the depredations committed at several brickyards through a dispute between the masters and the men.

**THE GRIEVANCES OF HALF-PAY OFFICERS.**—A meeting of half-pay officers was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Colonel Anson, M.P., to consider the best means of obtaining a redress of grievances arising from the abolition of purchase and its enforcement by the Compensation Commissioners. A memorial to the Secretary of State for War was adopted. It set forth that the point which affected the whole of the officers on the half-pay list is the limitation clause, which limits the number of officers going from half-pay to eight Colonels, fourteen Majors, and fourteen Captains per annum. As there were 1459 officers on the half-pay list, it will take forty years at that rate to exhaust the whole of the list. Formerly, every officer was practically able to resume his profession, and to exchange to full pay—to serve or to sell; but now, no matter whether he has served twenty-five years on full pay, or is placed on half-pay from ill-health or any other cause, he must stay in his present position. With regard to the argument that the results of the administration of the reserve fund imposed a practical limitation, the memorialists could not believe that Parliament would consider the operation of other acts of injustice to be fair argument in support of a clause which must inflict considerable hardship. The chairman said that the meeting was not held to express indignation or to enlist the sympathies of the public in any form or shape against the War Office, but they had done all they had done in as private a manner as they possibly could.

## ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that he had received a verbal communication to the following effect:—

The Queen had taken her usual drive, and was enthusiastically received on returning to the palace. When the carriage entered the palace gates a youth followed it, and when it drew up at the door he presented himself first on one side and then on the other, and held a pistol pointed at the Queen. The Queen was not alarmed, but screened herself behind the frame of the carriage. The attendants dismounted and secured the youth. The pistol was possibly not even loaded; it was an old-fashioned flint-lock instrument. The fellow had with him a document for the Queen to sign for releasing the Fenian prisoners now in confinement. It had blank spaces for witnesses, &c.

The youth was about eighteen or nineteen years of age.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN received and replied to congratulatory addresses presented to her Majesty last Saturday at Windsor by deputations from the City of London Corporation and Court of Lieutenancy. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and the other members of the deputation were entertained at luncheon at the castle.

HER MAJESTY, who came to town on Monday to take part in the Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. It is said that the Queen is about to leave for Germany for the purpose of paying a short visit of condolence to her half-sister, the Princess of Hohenzollern-Langeburg, mother of the lately deceased Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are likely to leave England shortly for the Italian lakes, where they purpose passing a couple of months. A commodious residence near the Wellington Pier, at Great Yarmouth, is also stated to have been selected as a temporary residence for the Prince during part of May.

THE CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION address to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in which their Royal Highnesses were congratulated upon the restoration of the Heir Apparent to health, was presented at Marlborough House on Wednesday afternoon. The Prince returned a suitable reply.

ST. PAUL'S, which was the scene of a constant crush on Wednesday, was closed to the public on Thursday. It was, however, reopened on Friday, and will be opened to-day from twelve to four. There will be no afternoon service in the cathedral on Sunday. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

PRINCE BISMARCK contemplates a large creation of life peers in order to counterbalance the Conservative prejudices of the Herrenhaus against his School Bill.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND PRESIDENT GRANT'S SON have visited Pompeii. Some special excavations were made during their stay.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND held a Levée, on Wednesday, at Dublin Castle. His Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Professor Robert Prescott Stewart, Mus. Doc., of Trinity College, the composer of a cantata played at the thanksgiving service in St. Patrick's on Tuesday. Sir Robert Stewart is the author of many well-known musical productions.

LORD NORTHBROOK has accepted an invitation to a farewell banquet with his Hampshire neighbours, to be given at Winchester by the Mayor, Mr. Robert Poulson Fowler, on March 8 or 9.

A DEMONSTRATION against the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill is to take place on Sunday next in Hyde Park.

LIEUT. COLONEL ARTHUR ELLIS has declined the important office of Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India, which was offered to him by Lord Northbrook. Independently of other considerations, Colonel Ellis's health had suffered while in India on Lord Elphinstone's staff when Governor of Bombay.

MR. JUSTICE HANNEN has admitted to bail Mr. Edmonds, who has been committed for trial at the Gloucestershire Assizes for the alleged murder of his wife. His Lordship ordered Mr. Edmonds to give security, himself in £4000, and to find sureties for the same amount.

A HOSPITAL FOR FEMALE MEDICAL PRACTICE was last week inaugurated by Lord Shaftesbury, in Seymour-street, Crawford-street, Marylebone.

MR. GEORGE POTTER, who contested Westminster as a working men's candidate at the school-board election, in November, 1870, is being solicited by numerous persons to stand for the seat now vacant by the resignation of Lord Sandon, M.P. Meetings to promote his candidature are about to be held in various parts of Westminster.

THE RETURN FOOTBALL-MATCH between England and Scotland, according to association rules, was played at Kennington Oval, on Saturday, resulting in victory for England by one goal to nothing.

A RIOT TOOK PLACE AT TRALEE, on Tuesday night, on the arrival of Mr. Clennerhasset, the Home Rule member. Tar barrels were lit, and the police interfering, stones were thrown. Several persons were injured, but not seriously.

THE REV. J. SELBY WATSON, whose capital sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life, has been removed from Horsemanor-lane to Pentonville Prison. He thanked the governor and officials for the kindness he had received.

THE WIFE OF THE REV. W. J. SCOTT, Curate of Bishop's Burton, near Beverley, committed suicide, on Monday, by severing an artery in her arm and bleeding to death, whilst in bed. The unhappy lady had been in a desponding state for some time.

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS by the troops stationed at the School of Military Engineering, at Chatham, during the coming summer, will be on a very large scale.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNAL the *Golos* has just been suspended for four months, by order of the Czar, for an article directed against the Ministry of Finance.

FIVE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE were felt in Leghorn on Saturday night.

MR. W. S. GILBERT is writing a new entertainment for Mr. German Reed, the music to which will be supplied by Mr. Clay.

MISS MARRIOTT will commence, on March 4, a series of fourteen "classical" representations at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

A NEW COMEDY, by MM. Henri Meilhac and E. de Nojace, has been read before the Comédie Française. The principal rôles have been assigned to M. de Morny, Favart, and Croizet, and M. Coquelin.

SIR CHARLES YOUNG, BART., will read a paper on "The Drama," at the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on the 7th inst.

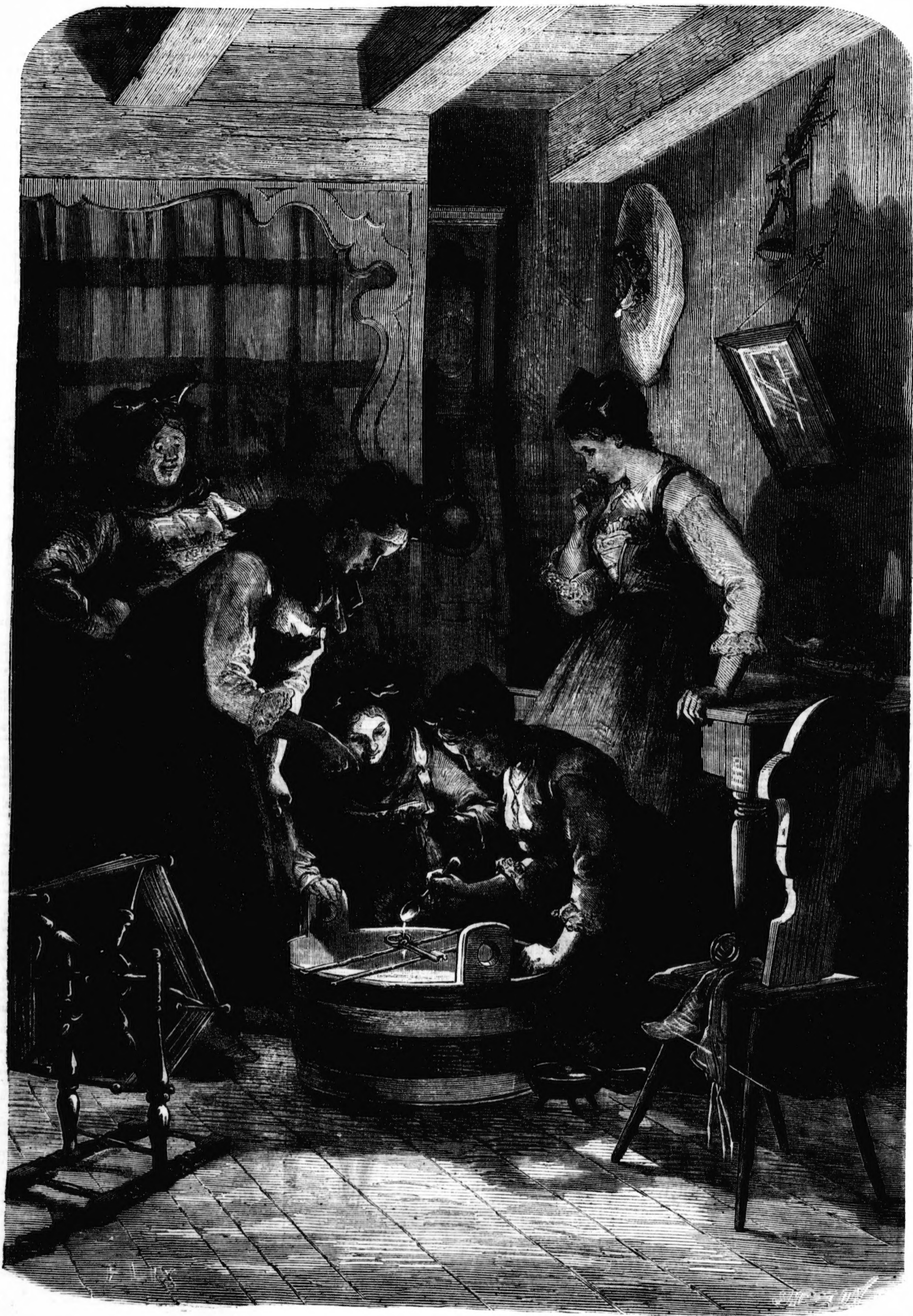
MR. RUSKIN has given up his house at Denmark Hill. He has bought a small estate at Coniston Lake, where he intends to reside, dividing his time between Coniston, Oxford, and the Continent.

AFTER THE PRODUCTION OF "CYMBELINE," at the Queen's Theatre, Mrs. Scott Siddons will play in a new drama, by Richard Lee, entitled "Ordeal by Touch." This will be the first original piece in which Mrs. Siddons has appeared in London.

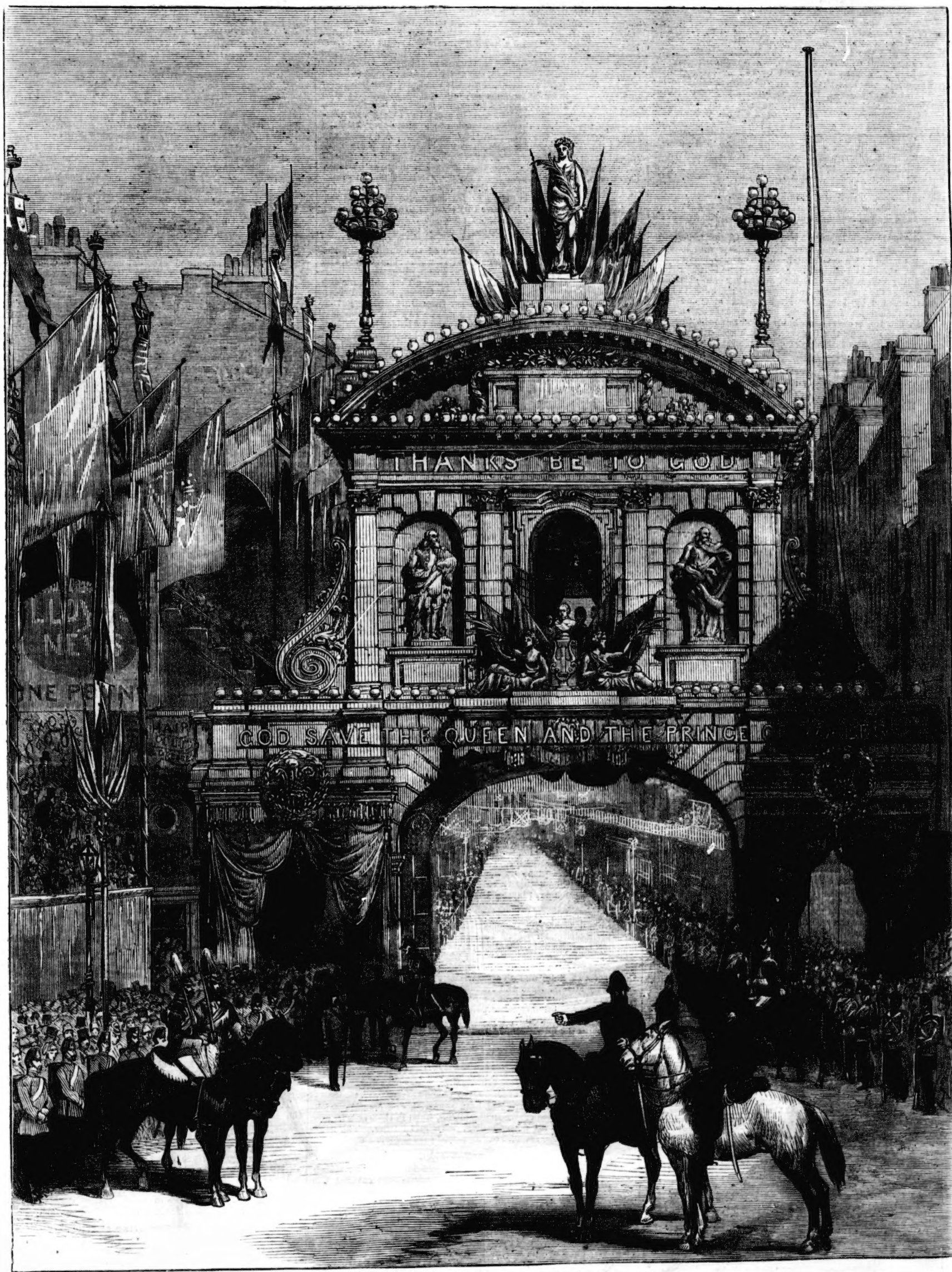
THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHICAGO LIBRARY received last week include the series of 174 volumes published by the Record Office; also the works issued by the Oxford University Press, and selected sets from the publications of the Camden and Religious Tract Societies.

THE COLLECTION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, intended to illustrate the history of the art in England, which has been presented to the nation by Mr. William Smith, is now open to the public. At a future, but no distant, period, as is hoped, accommodation will be provided at South Kensington for a further extension of the series, bringing it down to a date nearer to our own time than present circumstances have permitted. When such is the case Mr. Smith will enlarge his gift accordingly.

SIGNOR VERDI'S NEW EGYPTIAN OPERA, produced with such signal success at Cairo, has been equally triumphant at the Scala, at Milan. The composer and the leading artists were called for thirty-seven times, so that the recalls must have lasted nearly as long as the performance. Signor Ghislanzoni's sombre libretto is a proof of the Italian lyrics. Signor Verdi was present, on the stage, with the drawing of a conductor's staff, bearing the arms of Milan, and the titles of the opera, "Aida," engraved thereon in gold letters, to be hereafter completed.



DIVINATION IN ALSACE ON ST. MATTHIAS'S DAY.—(SEE PAGE 132.)



THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING : WAITING FOR THE QUEEN AT TEMPLE BAR.—(SEE PAGE 138.)

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

The fair weather of Tuesday, and the good humour of Queen and Prince and People alike made the Thanksgiving celebrations in London a triumphant success. To begin at the beginning of the Royal progress as seen from the procession itself, it may be said that the scene of preparation as viewed from within the courtyard of

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

was something not soon to be forgotten. It was witnessed not only by her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, but by the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince Imperial, their son. They arrived at the palace soon after eleven o'clock, and the Emperor and the Duke of Edinburgh almost immediately came to one of the windows of the state apartment over the portico, where they were soon joined by the Empress and the Prince Imperial. At this time the crowds from the gates of the palace down to Marlborough House were so dense that nothing but the discipline and good temper of the police of the A division, under Mr. Superintendent Mott, and of the Foot Guards, who lined the Mall, could have succeeded in preventing accidents and keeping a space open for the carriages of the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales. The coming of the Prince and Princess and their children was announced to the Royal party already in the palace by the rapturous cheering of the people outside long before their carriages reached the palace. The healthy appearance of the Prince was a subject of general remark and congratulation. The Speaker, in his piousness, drawn by still more pious horses, nearly eclipsed Lord Hatherley in his modern and modest looking equipage, and when the Speaker's coach, with his running footmen, made its appearance within the palace gates, it became evident to the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the other high officials who had the marshalling of the day's ceremony, that the progress of the cortege to St. Paul's and back must necessarily be slow. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Lucan, and other officers of distinction, made the military arrangements; and Colonel Henderson, assisted by Inspector Nightingale, attended personally to all the details of the police. Soon after twelve o'clock the band in the inner court struck up "God Save the Queen," and at the same instant the Speaker's coach was driven out to the semicircle in front of the palace, and placed in position to head the following order of

## THE PROCESSION.

Carriages of the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by an escort).

Her Majesty's carriages—viz.,

First Carriage.—The Gentleman in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Silver Stick in Waiting.

Second Carriage.—The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Equerry in Waiting.

Third Carriage.—The Groom in Waiting, the Clerk Marshal, the Master of the Household, the Private Secretary to the Queen.

Fourth Carriage.—The Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Comptroller and Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Fifth Carriage.—The Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, the Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Bedchamber Woman and Lady Superintendent, the (Second) Lady of the Bedchamber.

Sixth Carriage.—The Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Lord in Waiting, the Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Lady of the Bedchamber.

Seventh Carriage.—The Gold Stick in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Mistress of the Robes.

Eighth Carriage.—The Master of the Horse, his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Ninth Carriage.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Queen.

As the first of the Royal carriages emerged from the central gate, the centre window of the state room over the portico of Buckingham Palace was opened, and the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie stepped out on the balcony. When the carriage conveying the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales came out from the courtyard the Emperor took off his hat, and both he and the Empress bowed more than once to her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses. As the procession reached the Mall, the masses on each side of the line raised a cheer which was instantly taken up by those who as yet could not get even a distant glimpse of the Queen or the Prince. Without the interval of a second the cheering continued and grew in strength till the illustrious personages entered St. Paul's. It was not without anxiety, in which no one participated more largely than her Majesty, that those who took part in the procession watched its first onward movement and looked and listened to see and hear whether all was going smoothly, and whether it would be possible to keep the hard-pressed masses from breaking all bounds, and rushing inside the lines of cavalry and infantry stationed only a few feet apart. But nothing could have been better than the conduct of the people. From the branches of trees, from the tops of iron palings, from every inch of standing room came the incessant cheering and almost as constant cries of "God bless the Queen!" "God bless the Prince of Wales!" but there was no rushing; and without a halt the procession turned from the Mall into the intricate windings of Stable-yard and out to the front of St. James's Palace. The private stands began even in Stable-yard itself; and as for Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales's own residence, there was a platform on its walls which afforded accommodation to perhaps a hundred spectators. Great as had been the enthusiasm and vast as had been the crowds in St. James's Park, it was only when this end of

## PALL-MALL

was reached that an idea could be formed of what the Thanksgiving Day was really to be. Pall-mall is stately at all times. Lord Palmerston once expressed an opinion that the architecture of its clubs was better adapted to our climate than the best Gothic. Probably the members of the Carlton did not like to hide its handsome frontage even for a day, and for this reason erected no platforms or wooden balconies. But nearly every other building in the street had a considerable portion of its facade thus covered. In front of the War Office there was an array of seats nearly as extensive as that in the great orchestra at the Crystal Palace; and from the Reform Club down to the Athenæum inclusive the scarlet benches rose tier upon tier to above the first story. Every balcony and window from Marlborough House to Waterloo-place was crowded with a brilliant company, and the display of flags and loyal devices was immense even for that neighbourhood. The National Gallery and St. Martin's Church then presented themselves to the view, and as the Guards' Memorial was approached the appearance of the men of the Royal Navy who kept the line there was not the least attractive feature in the magnificent spectacle. Within the railings of the National Gallery there was a goodly company; but just about this spot, Trafalgar-square included, there was a magnificence of ornamentation as compared with the display on the rest of the route. Individual loyalty had no scope here. Both the National Gallery and Trafalgar-square are Government property. Had a committee—such as that which

dressed Ludgate-hill and other streets—possessed such a magnificent site as Trafalgar-square, it might, and no doubt would, have made it the very finest feature of decorated London. But

## THE STRAND.

looked well as the procession passed along the side of St. Martin's Church and came out of Duncannon-street. The splendid tier of boxes erected at the Charing-cross railway station formed an appropriate commencement of the long line of decorations ending at St. Paul's Cathedral. Taken in detail, perhaps, the Venetian poles, and the flags, and the streamers, and the paper garlands which were employed in such profusion might not bear close criticism; but their united effect, viewed from the procession itself, was immeasurably beyond anything ever done in this way before by the people of this metropolis. Striking, however, as were the decorations of the Queen's route, they were not by any means the sight of Tuesday. The people, the never exhausted masses which covered all the pavements, filled all the windows, and balconies, and stands, from street to house-top, and spread themselves even over the roofs, and who, with a joy which is simply indescribable, exerted voice, and arms, and hands to greet the Prince and congratulate her Majesty on his restoration to health—they were the real spectacle of the National Thanksgiving. All along the Strand the enthusiasm for the Queen was such as to profoundly affect her Majesty. Every instant she heard blessings implored on her, and hearty aspirations that her reign may yet be long. There was, however, much good taste as well as good feeling. By the inscriptions on most of the decorations, and by their inexhaustible cheering, the people of London endeavoured to show that their Queen is as well beloved by them as ever, and that their delight at seeing her once more amongst them, performing a function of Royalty in the metropolis of her empire, was not less than that which they felt at the recovery of her heir. The charity children who sang outside one or two of the churches in the Strand did their little best, and did it well. The Queen, the Prince, and the Princess thanked them with smiles.

Moving still at an even walking pace, but all too quick for the sightseers, on went the procession. The Queen, who had worn her sweetest smile ever since she issued from Buckingham Palace gates, flushed with genuine pleasure as she saw the enthusiasm gather strength. Her only anxiety seemed to be for the Prince, who, almost unmanned by the cheers, would keep his hat off as the carriage moved along. The Princess, not looking an hour older than on the day when she first experienced the roused enthusiasm of English people before her marriage, also acknowledged the welcome with a charm and grace peculiar to herself; but still the procession, which all of us longed to delay only for a little moment, would move on. The vacant space of the intended law courts was taken possession of by Messrs. Willing and Co. for the construction of enormous wooden galleries, handsomely fitted up, and having the advantage of a private entrance from Carey-street at the back. Here large marquees had been fitted up for refreshments, provided by Mr. Frederick Trotman, of the Zoological Gardens and Paris Exhibition. The measurement from Charing-cross to Temple Bar is three-quarters of a mile and forty-nine yards, and through this distance, occupying twenty minutes to traverse, her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the members of the Royal family were unceasing in their acknowledgments of the warm sympathy expressed on every side in the most fervent cheers and the most energetic waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and banners.

## RECEPTION AT TEMPLE BAR.

At Temple Bar the Royal pageant had been expected to halt for a few minutes while a time-honoured custom was being observed, and the Bar, familiar to Londoners, had been expressly decorated for the auspicious occasion. Its mud-stained gates and decaying masonry had been washed and partly renovated, and the cornices and mouldings gilded, and parts of the fabric were draped with crimson cloth.

About eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, accompanied by eight members of the Common Council and six of the aldermen, forming the mounted deputation which was to receive the Queen on her arrival there and to escort her to the cathedral, arrived. The civic authorities had gone in a body from the Mansion House in some state for that express purpose, headed by the City Marshal. The whole deputation dismounted at the Bar and awaited the arrival of the Queen. Meanwhile many distinguished personages passed through the Bar on their way to the cathedral. Mr. Gladstone was especially recognised by the crowd, and received an enthusiastic cheer. It was now close upon twelve o'clock, the time when her Majesty was to leave the palace. The civic deputation, with the Lord Mayor at their head, therefore remounted. One or two of the civic authorities seemed but little at ease on the occasion. As a body, however, they rode well, the Lord Mayor especially. About half-past twelve the advanced guard of the procession appeared in sight, and the excitement became intense as the cavalcade wound past the eastern end of the Church of St. Clement Danes. The carriages passed within the Bar, and the Lord Mayor, advancing, uncovered, towards the Queen, presented her Majesty with the sword of the City, according to custom. The Queen thanked him, and said she had much pleasure in returning it to his Lordship. The Lord Mayor, bearing the sword, then resumed his place at the head of the civic deputation, and escorted the Queen to the cathedral, the band, as the pageant resumed its progress, playing the air "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The procession, so reinforced, continued its way along Fleet-street amid the same demonstrations of enthusiasm; and the pent-up multitude on each side of Temple Bar were now permitted to swarm into the roadway. The front of the building which is said to have been Cardinal Wolsey's palace was wreathed with festoons; "The London," opposite, was extremely gay, with three rows of flags and an arrangement of lines of red cloth, designed by Messrs. Reed and Nicholls, the managers. There was a crowded gallery of seats at St. Dunstan's Church. Over the porch there was an allegorical painting, the details of which were not very comprehensible, but the general purport of which was conveyed in the quotation, "The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much." Amongst other mottoes and devices we noticed a verse of original poetry:—

To God, who spared his life,  
To Jenner, Gull, and Lowe,  
And to the Princess wife,  
Our gratitude we owe.

The ordinary street lamps had been removed, and crystal ostrich plumes, with a royal crown surmounting, fixed in their stead. The lamp-posts were all painted blue, with gilt fluting. The next point to arouse the interest of the Royal processionists was

## THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

at the foot of Ludgate-hill, which was not finished until eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Massive timber-work covered the two obelisks placed at the openings of Bridge-street and Farringdon-street. It had three pointed arches, the middle one 24 ft. wide and 32 ft. high. The prevailing colour was a pale yellow, with gilt columns and decorations. The roofing was pyramidal in form, and along it ran a rim of pink-coloured gas lamps. Beneath, on a blue ground, were the words "God Bless the Prince of Wales," in large gilt letters, with five Prince of Wales's plumes between, on a red ground. Some fifty flags of bright red, blue, and green coloured silk waved from the top, and from the centre rose a golden cross, with winged female figures on each side. The drapery of the arch consisted of crimson velvet and amber silk. It was designated as Gothic in its form; but it exhibited more of the Moresque, both in design and ornamentation. The plan of the structure emanated from the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones; and its embellishment was due chiefly to Mr. Penton, the well-known scene-painter.

## ARRIVAL AT ST. PAUL'S.

Ludgate-hill proper, or the space between the railway viaduct

and St. Paul's-churchyard, may be regarded for the purposes of the procession as the vestibule of the cathedral. This was the only portion of the route which the Queen traversed twice; it was here that the greatest pressure had been anticipated; and here, accordingly, that the most stringent precautions were taken. That portion of the street lying between Creed-lane and Ave Maria-lane and the cathedral was kept absolutely clear, but the footways lower down on each side of the way were densely thronged. To Ludgate-hill, as well as Fleet-street, belonged the merit of attempting something novel and distinctive in the way of decoration. The adornments consisted, first, in the erection of long lines of Venetian masts, 40 ft. in height, painted red, with their length broken by two gilt ornaments, and crowned with carved and gilded caps. At about half the height of these masts were shields and stands of colours draped, and between the Venetian masts were others, about half their height, painted a bright blue, and surmounted by plumes and trophies of smaller flags. From mast to mast hung in graceful festoons wreaths of flowers representing pink roses and white lilies, and by a bold design these garlands were carried, not merely along, but across the street. A representation of the dove of peace, modelled in papier-mâché, and fastened high in air by fine wires, that were stretched from the houses at each side, held in its mouth a ring, and from this depended floral wreaths carried down to the Venetian masts at each side, and there fastened. The garlands thus looped and repeated at regular intervals conveyed to those walking or driving beneath the effect of a canopied floral pavilion.

The scene on the west, north, and south sides of St. Paul's-churchyard was very grand, as her Majesty's carriage passed in at the great gates. The ladies and gentlemen who filled the windows rose en masse, and a coloured scarf or a white handkerchief was waved from every hand. Her Majesty looked up to the front of the cathedral as her carriage was making the half circuit from the gate to the porch, and seemed to read with much pleasure the inscription, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord." The men of the Royal Navy and the Grenadier Guards formed an imposing guard of honour, and all the arrangements outside the cathedral may be pronounced excellent and effective. The outer pavilion, taking up the steps and landings of the west front, was to all appearance solid works; and the plan of decoration was truly excellent. The central chamber of the temporary pavilion was the general reception-room, where the Queen was met by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Opening from it on the right was a room for the Queen, the lace-covered walls of which were so complete in their elegance that no one would believe they had been entirely spoiled but a day or two previously by the rain from above, before the glazing of the roof could be executed. The chamber on the left of the reception-room was for the Prince; and both these private rooms, having been furnished with much taste by Messrs. Banting, had been given over for the finishing touches of natural art to Mr. John Wills, the horticulturist, of the Royal Exotic Nursery, at Old Brompton. The visit of the Queen to St. Paul's has been signalled by her Majesty's donation of £1000 to the Special Thanksgiving Fund now being raised for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral; and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to give £500. Conformably to the practice of their Royal predecessors during the rebuilding of the cathedral after the Great Fire, her Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to write their names in a new subscription-book.

## THE CATHEDRAL.

The 13,000 privileged persons who had arrived in St. Paul's during the morning were gratified at one o'clock by the sight of the Royal procession. When her Majesty entered the cathedral, the organ sounded the "National Anthem," and the procession moved towards the Royal pew along the raised platform. The double line of surplices, comprising the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter, and other clergy, divided, passed round the pew and on towards the choir. The following is the order in which the Royal procession advanced along the nave:—

Lancaster Herald.	Somerset Herald.
Mr. George E. Adams.	Mr. J. R. Planché.
The Controller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department.	The Duke of Devonshire.
The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.	The Silver Stick in Waiting.
The Gentleman in Attendance on	The Equerry to
H.R.H. Prince Leopold.	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
The Equerry to	The Equerry to
H.R.H. Prince Arthur.	H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
The Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	The Equerry in Waiting.
The Equerry in Waiting.	The Equerry in Waiting.
Clerk Marshal.	The Master of the Household.
The Private Secretary.	The Keeper of the Privy Purse.
The Controller and Treasurer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	The Duke of Devonshire.
The Groom of the Bedchamber to	The Groom in Waiting.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	
The Lord of the Bedchamber to	The Lord in Waiting.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	
The Master of the Buckhounds.	
The Controller of the Household.	The Treasurer of the Household.
Chester Herald.	Norroy King of
Mr. H. Murray	Arms, Mr. W.
Lane.	Aston Blount.
The Captain of the Yeomen of the	The Captain of the Gentlemen-at-
Guard.	Arms.
Gentleman Usher.	Gentleman Usher.
	W. Woods.
The Master of the Horse.	The Lord Steward.
The Vice-Chamberlain.	The Lord Chamberlain.
H.R.H. the Princess of	H.R.H. the Prince of
Wales.	Wales, K.G.
H.R.H. Prince	H.R.H. the Duke
George of	of Edinburgh.
Wales.	Albert Victor
H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G.	of Wales.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.	
The Mistress of the Robes.	The Duchess of Sutherland
	(Countess of Cromartie).
The Second Lady of the Bedchamber.	The Lady of the Bedchamber in
	Waiting.
The Woman of the Bedchamber and Lady Superintendent in attendance on	
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice.	
The Maids of Honour in Waiting.	
The Chamberlain of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.	
The Woman of the Bedchamber to the Lady of the Bedchamber to	
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.	H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

The Lord Chamberlain conducted the Queen to her seat in the front of the Royal pew. Upon taking her place her Majesty bowed her head in prayer for a few moments. The order in which the Royal family stood in the front of the pew when the service began was—from the right of the Queen—the Prince of Wales, the little Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur; and, from the Queen's left, the Princess of Wales, with her younger son by her side, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge. As the Queen took her place the sun shone. The Prince of Wales looked decidedly fatigued, and people marvelled to see how bald he had become.

## THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

It was scarcely past one o'clock when the service began with the Te Deum composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Goss. The new organ answered the high expectations formed of it, though it is not yet quite finished. The choir-singing was very good, which it could scarcely fail to be, for it was composed of 250 voices picked from the most celebrated cathedral and chapel choirs in England. Mr. Cooper sat at the keys of the organ, but the pedals were separately played by Mr. Willis, who has built it. Mr. Goss has in his new Te Deum preserved the antiphonal form. The Te Deum was sung in twelve minutes; then followed a few responses, the Lord's Prayer, and a few other responses from the Prayer-Book, most beautifully intoned by the Rev. J. H. Coward, whose clear and single voice sounded forth with thrilling effect through the building in which 13,000 people listened in perfect

silence. But the scene upon which the eye rested was more thrilling than any sound of voice or of organ, and was, indeed, a scene which all who saw it felt to be inherent with inexpressive grandeur and sublimity. The responses were followed by the collect beginning, "O God, the Protector of all that trust in Thee;" this by "A prayer for the Queen's Majesty," and "A prayer for the Royal family." Then was said the General Thanksgiving, with these inserted words:—

[Particularly to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who desires now to offer up his praises and thanksgivings for Thy late mercies vouchsafed to him.]

With the last word the reader's voice stopped, and the perfect pause of a few moments, almost awful in its intensity, was the point at which the sublimity of the service culminated, and reached its highest and intensest expression. The special thanksgiving prayer, written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was then read, and it was seen by all that during the reading her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales bowed their heads lowly and reverently. Indeed, all through the service those who were at all near the Royal party knew that it was not imagination which perceived in the demeanour and attitude of the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess a most solemn mood, and thoughts which must not be touched with the pen:—

O Father of Mercies and God of all Comfort, we thank Thee that Thou hast heard the prayers of this nation in the day of our trial. We praise and magnify Thy glorious name for that Thou hast raised Thy servant Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from the bed of sickness. Thou castest down and Thou liftest up, and health and strength are Thy gifts. We pray Thee to perfect the recovery of Thy servant, and to crown him day by day with more abundant blessings both for body and soul, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

At twenty-two minutes past one the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced a benediction from the pulpit, and the organ sounded the first bars of the anthem, the words of which were Psalm 118, verses 14-21 and 28. The music is by Mr. Goss. The typical form of the English cathedral anthem is adhered to, and the opening portion, which recurs in the middle of the first movement, is melodious and rhythmical. The occasional solos were sung, if we are right, not solo, but by half a dozen or more powerful bass voices. At the close, after a few bars of slower time, and then a short prelude for the organ, the choir broke into the metrical tune known as "Gotha," a "choral" hymn composed by the Prince Consort, and introduced by Mr. Goss with the Queen's special permission.

The anthem was over at half-past one, and immediately the Archbishop began the delivery of the "Address," the concluding words of which were:—

We gather now in Christ's Temple to record our thankfulness for a great national mercy, and to express in the most solemn way—while we pay allegiance to our earthly Sovereign, and speak of our reverence and love to her person and family—that we look upwards, for her, for those who are dear to her, for ourselves, for our families, and for the body politic, to the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, who controls all the events of our individual, and family, and national life. The Church of Christ is for all ranks, ages, races. Praise be to God, in Christ, we all, rich and poor, have learnt to be united. The poorest, we have said, joined with the richest lately in prayer. If they are not here with us to-day they are thanking God, as we are. Such a day makes us feel truly that we are "members one of another."

Clear and measured as was the Archbishop's voice, scarcely a tenth of the people could have heard it. As from time to time during the service the assemblage stood up—the movement travelling over the level of the dome area and rising as in waves round the great piers—one gained some idea of the vast numbers. But it was when they sat down that they most impressed one; for then, indeed, they had all the multitudinous aspect of a subsiding sea. While the prayers were being read there came through the upper windows the peals of ringing bells, audible witnesses that not only the 13,000 in the cathedral were joining in the Thanksgiving Service, but that the congregation was, in deed and in truth, all London—all the land. The address ended at thirteen minutes to two; again the Queen and her people rose, the organ sounded, and the Thanksgiving Hymn was sung. It is written by Mr. Stone, a London clergyman, and was sung to "Aurelia," a good and familiar tune by Dr. S. S. Wesley, of Bristol. Then all knelt, and the Primate, standing in his pulpit and raising his hand, gave his solemn benediction to an assembly such as may never meet together again. The service was over at eight minutes to two, having lasted nearly an hour. The organ played the well-known chords, her Majesty came forward and bowed low twice, the Prince bowed also, and so ended this great solemnity.

The procession was re-formed, the organ continuing to play variations of the National Anthem during the Queen's progress down the nave. By twenty minutes past two the carriages had driven out of the cathedral court; but it was not till nearly four o'clock that the last person of the many crowds which go to make up 13,000 people when they are gathered together in a building had left the cathedral.

#### THE RETURN.

Shortly before half past two o'clock the procession set out on the return journey to the palace in the same order that it had arrived, save only that the City functionaries did not accompany her Majesty. At the Old Bailey, however, the procession quitted Ludgate-hill and took the route to the Holborn Viaduct and Oxford-street, being still favoured with bright sunshine. As on his way to the cathedral, Mr. Gladstone was recognised and warmly cheered. So also was Mr. Disraeli, who, with Lady Beaconsfield and his private secretary, occupied an open carriage. The enthusiasm in his favour culminated when one of his admirers, running beside the carriage, insisted on shaking hands with the right hon. gentleman, which he did instantly, and with as much gravity as if he were congratulating the new Speaker on his appointment.

The most striking scenes presented on the line of route was when the procession, having struggled through the more narrow confines of the Old Bailey, emerged upon Holborn Viaduct. On each side of this broad roadway the Corporation of the City and the Board of Works had erected handsome booths, which were brilliant in crimson and white, and yellow and blue. From the masts that topped them fluttered numbers of bright-coloured pennons and banners, forming a vista of varied hues, while high above all huge standards unrolled themselves and floated lazily in the wind.

On arriving at the western end of High Holborn, immediately adjoining New Oxford-street, the procession entered a perfect bower of flowers. The windows of the houses on each side were edged with white and pink roses, garlands were interwoven overhead across the roadway, and hung in graceful curves from truck to truck of the Venetian masts, which, light blue in colour, bore at half their height shields of scarlet, white, and gold. There were flags and banners pretty freely distributed in Holborn, and under flags and banners the procession made its way into Oxford-street.

Most elaborate of all, however, were the decorations of some of the houses. Messrs. Parkins and Gatto's were almost hidden beneath the glory of crimson drapery, flags, and festoons of flowers, and Messrs. Rowney and Co. did much in the way of competition with so gorgeous a neighbour. The Oxford-street decoration committee, who had received numerous subscriptions, among which was one of £100 from the Marquis of Westminster, had exerted themselves very successfully to make the general appearance of the street worthy of the occasion. The greatest triumph was the beautiful arch which they erected in Regent-circus. Light in appearance, yet substantially built, it was, with its lattice-work at the sides, its borders of evergreens, and its many-hued flags, a very pretty object in the course of the Royal progress. On one side it bore the inscription, "The nation's and the mother's heart are one;" on the other, "England rejoices to-day with her Queen." Beyond it came again a long prospect of flags and banners, and floral descriptions of every kind. The band of the Life Guards played the National Anthem as the car-

riage containing the Queen, the Prince, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Beatrice entered Hyde Park.

#### LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PARKS.

For a minute her Majesty's carriage halted, and the acclamations, in which the Royal occupants of the preceding carriage had a hearty share, were again and again renewed. The view up the park in the direction of the Marble Arch was strikingly picturesque and animated. Beginning from Grosvenor Gate, where several tiers of seats afforded an excellent view of the procession, the windows and balconies in Park-lane were hung with scarlet drapery and occupied by spectators. The balcony of Dorchester House was elegantly draped. The mound upon which stands the Achilles statue was densely filled, and a large number of park seats were reserved for visitors. As far up the park as the eye could reach the crowd was unbroken. The roadway was kept clear by the "thin red line" of the second battalion of Coldstream Guards, under Colonel C. Baring, behind whom were the metropolitan police, charged with the duty of keeping the crowd to the curb-stone and railings. The cheering was hearty and incessant as the Royal carriages passed. The Duke of Edinburgh received the truly English welcome always given to a popular sailor-Prince, and he acknowledged the warmth of his reception by repeated courtesies. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, who rode in the same open carriage, also frequently raised their hats. But it was the next open carriage which stirred the loyalty of the crowd to its depths. Everyone seemed touched by a peculiar satisfaction at seeing her Majesty in the same carriage with the Prince and Princess of Wales and their eldest son.

Her Majesty acknowledged the loyal salutations of her people with gracious and unwearied courtesy. Traces of the fatigue undergone during this most trying day could not now, perhaps, be altogether concealed; but, through the pensive and chastened expression which has now become habitual to the Royal mourner, there shone a sweetness and constancy that gave assurance that her Majesty would not only bear up till the end, but that the Queen felt strengthened by these manifestations of her people's love and loyalty. The Princess of Wales took a quiet and somewhat reserved part in acknowledgment of the popular loyalty, as if content that the Queen and Prince should be the objects of the popular demonstration; but her Royal Highness surveyed with motherly pride and satisfaction the graceful little courtesies of her eldest son, Prince Albert Victor. The Prince of Wales was deeply moved by the enthusiasm of the dense masses in both parks. He lifted his hat without cessation, and if an extent of caducity ill suited to his youth betrayed itself at such moments, the crowd had only to remember the Prince's severe and wasting illness to discover the cause of his unhappily increasing baldness.

The Royal party, having exchanged courtesies with the distinguished hosts and guests at Apsley House, passed under the Hyde Park Arch, and entered Constitution-hill amid enthusiastic plaudits. These were continued until the open space was gained in front of Buckingham Palace, at twenty-five minutes to four. Here an assemblage of wonderful density renewed the greetings of the morning. The cheering did not cease even when the last carriage had passed under the archway of the palace. And now occurred one of the most pleasant episodes in this ever-to-be-remembered day. The Princess of Wales appeared to wish to see the immense crowd, and came to one of the palace windows. The act was observed, and the Princess being recognised, the cheering was instantly renewed. The Queen, not content with coming to the window, opened it herself, and came out upon the centre balcony, accompanied by the Princess. The cheering was tremendous, and it brought out the Prince of Wales, who took off his hat and bowed with great *empressment*. The Royal party then retired after due courtesies; but the cheering was renewed, and her Majesty a second time presented herself and the balcony, and most graciously acknowledged this new outburst of loyalty. The band of the Horse Guards had left the palace, everyone expecting that the day's proceedings were at an end. Fortunately the band of the Lancers had remained, and the lieutenant-colonel who witnessed the scene, rightly interpreting the popular feeling, gave the word for "God Save the Queen." Nothing could be better timed, and the cheering was immense. Her Majesty and the Princess then retired, leaving the Prince of Wales on the balcony alone. Here he remained for some time, the object of a popular demonstration altogether personal, and intensely gratifying by its warmth and sincerity.

#### THE ILLUMINATIONS.

All Tuesday night the leading thoroughfares of the City and of the West-End were thronged by persons who had turned out to see the illuminations. In many instances they were combined with and displayed the decorations which have been already described, and so far formed part of them as to render further description unnecessary. There was a great lack of taste and variety in the designs. Many who slowly traversed the crowded streets saw nothing but a repetition of what they had seen before. Oil-lamps and Chinese lanterns are less used than formerly; gas is resorted to almost exclusively, whether for open lights, lamps, or transparencies. Crystal transparencies, of elaborate design and variety of colour, are becoming popular with illuminators; and, where the display is large, the design rich, and the light good, the attraction is irresistible. The use of gas for mottoes or to bring into relief the architectural lines of buildings, failed in some cases from want of boldness, owing apparently to the smallness of the jets or the weakness of the force of the gas; but where the jets were large enough, the force sufficient, and the outline adequate to the size of the front, the effect was very good. A striking instance of this form of illumination was seen by the comparatively few who happened to pass the Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen-street. Of the ordinary devices, stars, initials, combinations of letters, mottoes, and Prince of Wales's feathers, there were examples far too numerous to record. The great centres of attraction were the Mansion House, St. Paul's, Poole's, in Savile-row, and the triumphal arches at the foot of Ludgate-hill and at Regent-circus, Oxford-street; but no gas effects made so brilliant a spectacle as the lights of Westminster Palace and St. Thomas's Hospital reflected in the river—a sight which can be enjoyed every night along the Thames Embankment.

#### ACCIDENTS.

Only one fatality was reported in Wednesday morning's papers, but there were several disasters only too likely to end in death. An infant had its life crushed out in the Strand. Several men and women were thrown down in the crush and seriously injured, some being trampled on by horses, and others falling as badly under the hoofs of merciless roughs. Two young women were severely hurt by falling from windows in Holborn; and in Pall-mall several persons were battered and bruised by the falling of two insecure stands. Many other accidents—some of them fatal—have since been reported.

#### COUNTRY REJOICINGS.

Though the chief Lord Mayors and Mayors of the kingdom were gathered in St. Paul's, on Tuesday, to do honour to the Prince of Wales, the principal cities kept thanksgiving day right loyally. There was a general holiday. Oxen were roasted whole, and cut up for the poor. The volunteers turned out. Religious services were frequent. At night there were displays of fireworks. Such are the items of rejoicing recorded by the papers, which published telegrams showing that the day was also celebrated in Calcutta, and by the English in Berlin.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI'S ENGAGEMENT has been fixed in St. Petersburg. She will sing in Vienna from March 10 to April 25; from May 1 to July 22 at Covent-garden; from Aug. 1 to Sept. 21 in Hamburg; and on Oct. 23 will return to Moscow; and from Dec. 1 to March 2, 1873, she will fulfil a farewell engagement at St. Petersburg, prior to her long-promised trip to America, where her operatic career was commenced.

#### WIT OF THE WEEK.

##### SIPS OF "PUNCH."

"THANKSGIVING" is the simple title of Mr. John Tenniel's cartoon, which depicts, with admirable facial fidelity, a Royal group in St. Paul's, whose reverent thanksgiving has now become matter for history. The picture of the Prince, Queen, and Princess, with little Albert Victor between them, and Britannia behind them, is a picture which most happily represents the solemn scene on Tuesday which is foremost in the nation's thoughts. With equal aptness do the accompanying verses express the national sentiment. Witness a few extracts:—

Happily the Prince to whom the lot betides,  
Leaning across the grave's unfathomed gloom,  
To touch the hem of the dark veil that hides  
The portals of the world beyond the tomb.

To touch that veil, yet comes back to the light,  
Of mother's love, wife, babes, again to see;  
And learn the sorrow of the long-drawn night  
By the glad morning's prayerful ecstasy.

Happily to whom the lesson comes so soon,  
How weak the barrier that parts life and death,  
How small the time for toil 'twixt night and noon,  
How ill life's work for playing can spare breath.

NEW TITLE FOR OLD COUNTRY DANCE.—"Just like Roger—do Coverley."

THE KINGDOM IS TO BE DIVIDED INTO MILITARY DISTRICTS.—So announces Mr. Cardwell, Oxford Druid. In compliment to him, we propose that they should be called Druidical circles.

KLEPTOMANIA.—A sad case of depravity which has come to light within the last few days is causing great distress to a most respectable family long resident in the neighbourhood of London. One of its members, a lady hitherto of irreproachable character, has lately taken to *steal pens*.

THE FAIR AND THE UNFAIR.—The University of Edinburgh still refuses to allow ladies at that seat of learning to graduate in medicine. An Act of Parliament is requisite to compel its ruling trades unionists to do them justice. If ladies, medical students or other, do not obtain that, it is, perhaps, because they are unrepresented. This is a consideration which seems rather to entitle women to the suffrage, which they may obtain in time, although the authorities of Edinburgh University seem determined not to let them win their rights by degrees.

##### BITS OF "FUN."

##### THE WORKMAN TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

I have come, in my thousands, oh Prince!  
At your recent and happy recovery  
My gladness and joy to evince.  
And I'm making no novel discovery  
Of loyalty, having been true  
Any time to your mother and you.  
For in spite of the prate of Dilkes, Odgers, and Bradlaughes—  
Ay, more!—of hard times and low wages and bad laws,  
I do not affect revolution,  
But love my own land and its old Constitution,  
Where liberty widens and spreads  
In strong hands, that are ruled by wise heads,  
Not by brawlers, whose safety-valve tongues  
Give escape for mere windbags of lungs.

##### LITTLE-RE(A)D MEN.

To what branch of the service do press-men belong? To those forces so often described by the Opposition journals as existing solely on paper!

##### "JUDY'S" JOKES.

##### A SAD CASE.

A sentimental young gentleman recently made an observation of a tender nature to a lady during the progress of a quadrille; but, as he was afflicted with a severe cold, she could not gather whether he had been "nipped in the bud" or "dipped in the mud." This state of uncertainty is most cruel.

A LADY CORRESPONDENT wishes to know if it is necessary to courtesy to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Certainly not—to Bob Low(e).

EXTREMES MEET.—Judy was surprised, during a recent visit to Drury Lane, to notice that, during the performance of the pantomime, whilst the pit was convulsed with laughter the upper portion of the house was in tiers.

##### "HORNET" FLIGHTS.

##### POETICAL PARLIAMENT.

##### Lex du Connubio.

They gave us last Wednesday, the annual jaw,  
Whether people might marry their sisters-in-law.

Mr. Chambers, of course, no impediment saw  
Why a man may not marry his sister-in-law.

Mr. Talbot in all social life feared a flaw,  
If 'twere open to flirt with one's sister-in-law.

Mr. Gilpin declared they were not men of straw  
Who were anxious to marry their sisters-in-law.

Serjeant Simon this single conclusion would draw—  
They only were sisters-in-law—old-canon-law.

Mr. Collins no sort of difference saw  
Between husband's brothers and sisters-in-law.

Mr. Chambers remarked that in Aus-tra-li-a  
It was legal to marry your sister-in-law.

Lord John Manners argued he knew not *pourquoi*,  
We should copy their manners *re* sisters-in-law.

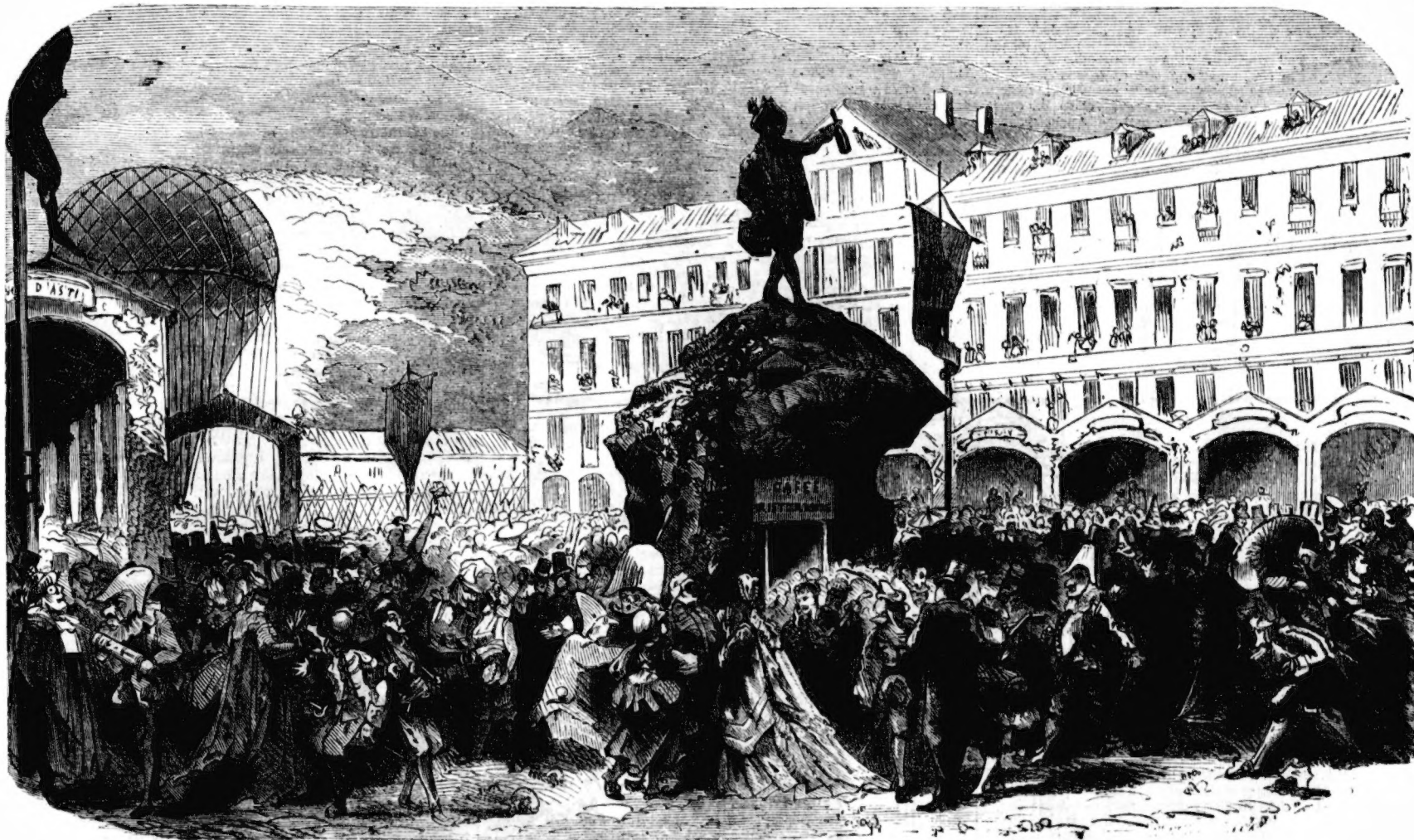
Yet still forty-eight, when 'twas time to withdraw,  
In majority came for the sisters-in-law.

THE BALLOT BILL.—A deputation from the Birmingham Labour Representation League waited upon Mr. Forster, on Wednesday, with suggestions for the improvement of the Ballot Bill. The right hon. gentleman, in reply, expressed his opinion that any attempt to embody a clause for extending the hours of polling would tend to impede the progress of the measure. Individually, he believed that the legal expenses of Parliamentary elections should be charged upon the rates; but the proposal had been rejected by the House of Commons, and could not be included without risking the passage of the bill.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The new Metropolis Water Act, providing a constant supply, came into operation on Monday, and on and after that day it will be the duty of the water companies to see to the proper conditions of the fittings of every house, and to enforce the conditions which may be authorised by the Secretary of State. The penalties for defective fittings are decisive and stringent; the defaulter is liable to a fine of £5, and the companies have power to cut off the supply of water and to report the defaulter to the nuisance authorities. If the provisions of the Act are not complied with as regards fittings, misuse of water, and undue consumption of it, the company supplying the water may, without prejudice to any remedy against the defaulter, cut off the service, and cease to supply water so long as the injury remains or is not remedied; and in every case of so cutting off or ceasing to supply the company shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, give to the nuisance authority, as defined by the Sanitary Act of 1866, notice thereof; and, if the fittings are not repaired within the prescribed time, the house shall be deemed a nuisance within the meaning of sec. 11 and sec. 12 to sec. 19 inclusive of the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, and shall be considered as unfit for human habitation.



THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTION: GRAND CAVAUCADE AT DUNKIRK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' FUND.—(SEE PAGE 132.)



SCENE DURING THE CARNIVAL AT TURIN.

## THE CARNIVAL AT TURIN.

## A CARDBOARD MONUMENT.

EVEN at Turin, which has been called the dullest, soberest, and sternest city belonging to United Italy, they have had their carnival festivities. The Piedmontese are perhaps not so volatile as the Neapolitans—certainly are less given to outdoor pageants than the Venetians—and have not the graceful, artistic fancy of the Florentines; but they can manage a pageant nevertheless, when it pleases them to try. At all events, there were plenty of masquers and mummers, in the tall white streets, during the wild holiday just passed; and they sustained their characters, too, with much spirit and good humour, amidst the bustling crowd. Now that the great ambition of Italy is accomplished, and the King has gone from Florence to Rome, Turin seems to have awakened from what was a kind of sombre feeling of jealousy. The city lives again, and the Carnival was

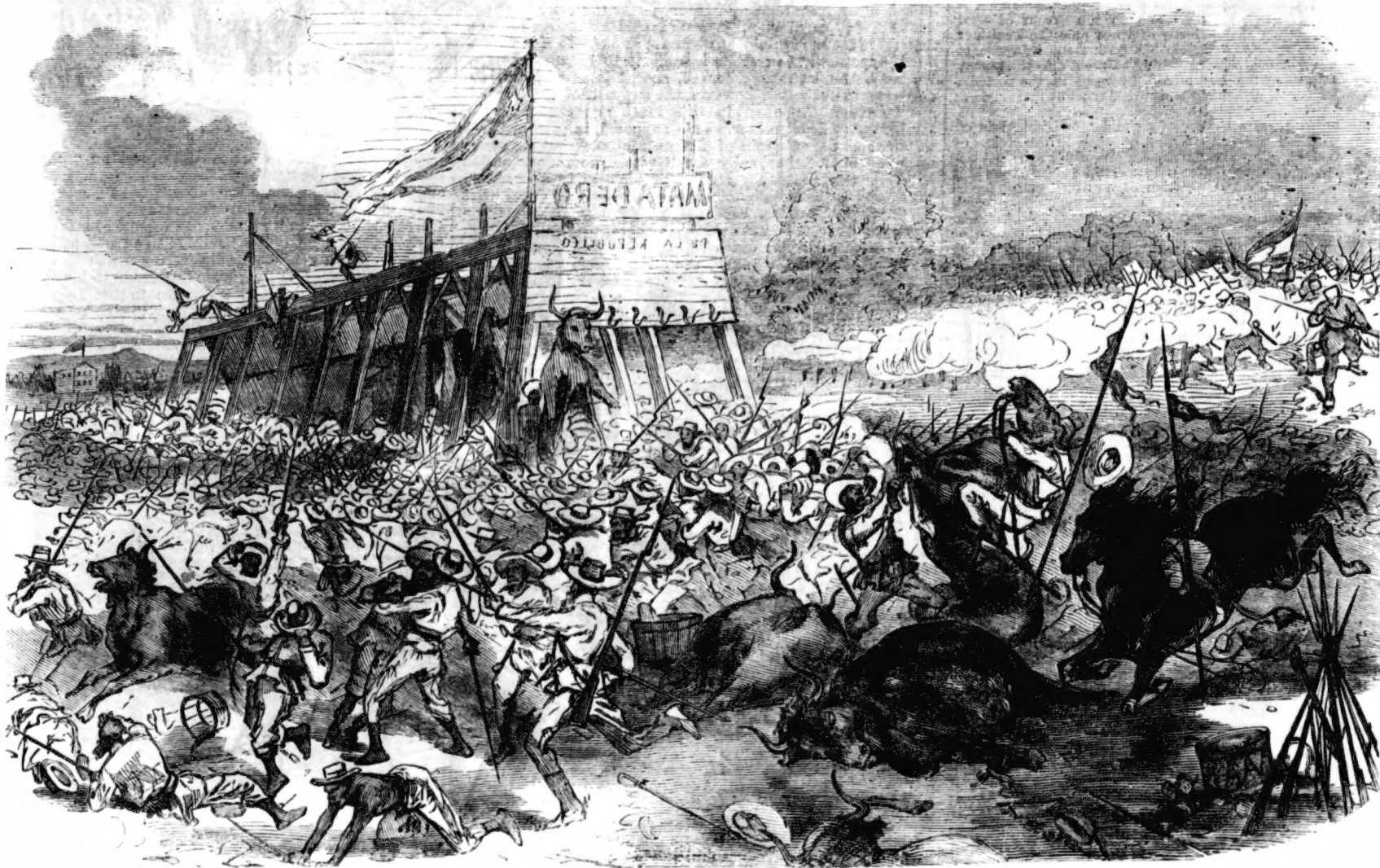
its opportunity for displaying vitality. For the Carnival is the great holiday of the Turinese. "Carnovale di Torino" expresses their sense of its belonging especially to them as by right, and they make the most of it. The newspapers, generally sedate enough, are full of wonderful accounts of preparations for the festival. Triumphal processions, splendid trophies, magnificent equipages, the captive balloon, the special jury for conferring prizes on the ablest "mascherate," the benevolent lotteries, balls, torchlight demonstrations, and grand illuminations, in the midst of which were prominently shown the gigantic figures of Gianduja II. and his spouse Giacometta—these were the subjects of most interest in the journals just before the great anniversary. If printers had to use entire words instead of letters all the adjectives would have been exhausted, and there must have been blank spaces left for "magnifico," "superbo," and other expressions of excellence. One of the chief features of the festival is the great fair under the arcades, where the stalls of the venders of the various wines

and liqueurs which are so widely praised and advertised beforehand are pitched; and where also one may bargain for tonic waters, specifics for the toothache, and indestructible paste diamonds. Here, too, is a brave show of Indian shawls, Chantilly lace, ball-dresses, and that toothsome confectionery without which no carnival would be complete.

Perhaps the most remarkable stall in Turin was that which is represented in our Engraving—a grotto constructed of cardboard, or, let us say, papier-mâché—which had been converted into a café; and, standing as it did in the very centre of the masquers, near the fair, it must have done pretty well, even though it could only accommodate a few customers at a time.

## COMBAT AT SANTA MARTA, CUBA.

Our Engraving represents the latest tragedy in that unhappy island, where every day threatens to bring some fresh calamity of



THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA: COMBAT AT SANTA MARTA.

strife and bloodshed. The insurgents are constantly being driven from every position which they endeavour to hold; but they continue to form again in predatory bands, and to carry on a guerrilla war which seems to be interminable. This last check they have received was at Santa Marta, and the sketch from which our illustration is taken was made by the Captain of the Chasseurs of Reina. The band, under the chieftainship of Ignacio Agramonte, consisting of 1500 men, and one of the strongest in the district, had encamped in the Santa Anna mountains, near a farm of the same name, and, thinking themselves to be quite secure, after a long and fatiguing march, had made preparations for dinner by the slaughter of two or three bullocks.

All at once, in the midst of their satisfaction, they discovered approaching over the crest of a hill the Chasseurs of Reina, commanded by Jean Pocrull, a force which they had believed was many miles away. A regular panic seized the rebels, who had scarcely time to rush to arms and to retreat to the other bank of the river which runs near the foot of the mountain. They were closely followed, however, and at once attacked. After a very sharp skirmish they broke into a retreat, and at last dispersed and fled, leaving their wounded behind them and several dead upon the field.

One of the wounded, declared to be named Porfirio Delgorelo, inveighed against the cruelty of being left behind, and avowed that the coloured insurgents saw their white companions killed without compunction.

### THE THEATRES.

THE revivals foretold in last week's ILLUSTRATED TIMES have taken place. Mr. Toole has reappeared as Paul Pry at the Gaiety; and Mrs. Hermann Vezin has enacted Amy Robsart in Mr. Andrew Halliday's version of "Kenilworth," at DRURY-LANE. Speaking of Mr. Toole, the lachrymous cry which has attained such prominence amongst his drolleries at the Gaiety broke down under the pressure of loyalty during the afternoon performance on Tuesday. Until then, with all his varied experiences—although he had invited his mother-in-law to visit him for three weeks, and she stayed six months—although he had read every word of the Attorney-General's speech, and actually seen the Claimant—although he had a ticket sent him to view the procession from one of the spikes in St. Paul's churchyard—he had consistently declared, "Still I am not happy." But on Tuesday all the exigencies of the extravaganza could not perpetuate his doleful discontent; for, with a bright and sudden revulsion from despair to delight, he broke off his lamentation, he exclaimed—"I've seen a good Queen and Prince again together in the midst of their people, and still—No—Ah! now at last I'm happy!" The novel refrain was received with a burst of cheers and laughter that sufficiently testified to the enthusiasm with which the audience joined in the spirit of Aladdin the Second's "happy thought."

The next revival to which the theatrical world looks forward with interest is "Ruy Blas." As the chivalrous lover and incorruptible Minister, Mr. Fechter is unrivalled in this play; and the playgoer who would witness his first reappearance in "Ruy Blas," his masterpart, should not fail to beat the ADDELPHI early to-night. The advent of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" will be marked by the emigration of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame," which is to commence a fresh run at the STANDARD next Monday.

To Mr. W. H. C. Nation's management of Sadler's Wells and Astley's, if we remember rightly, the public were indebted for such admirable adaptations of Dickens's novels of "Our Mutual Friend" and "Nicholas Nickleby" that we may legitimately indulge a hope that his new venture at the little ROYALTY in Soho will be a success. The Royalty stage has been the scene of Mr. Burnard's greatest triumphs. What playgoer will ever forget the sparkle and wit of "Ixion," or the rollicking fun of "Black-eyed Susan"? As successor to Mrs. Selby and Miss Oliver, Mr. Nation has good precedents to follow. The appetising comedy of everyday life, with a fairy burlesque to follow—a mere omelette in delicacy and lightness—should form the staple of his bill of fare. Let these dishes be served up by the rising young dramatists of the day, and enough customers will flock to Mr. Nation's theatre to fill his cosy little house every night. Mr. Sutherland Edwards supplies the principal piece in the inaugural programme. This consists of a new comedy, named "The late Ralph Johnson." An ingenious idea is hit upon by a rich old gentleman to select the heir who shall give the greatest satisfaction to his relatives. The late Mr. Johnson had devised a will which was to give to all his relatives concerned the right of choosing who should succeed to his estates. Even more than the ordinary hypocrisy of home life is, of course, developed; and the machinations which ensue on the part of scheming relatives to gain the favour of their kindred, and so obtain the majority of votes and the wealth of "The late Ralph Johnson," enable Mr. Sutherland Edwards to display his power of character-sketching to great effect. It may not be true to life that the most unselfish persons in the comedy, the hero and heroine, ultimately win the day; but their success is seemingly satisfactory to the audience.

The closing of London theatres by the Lord Chamberlain on Ash Wednesday was the subject of a question in the House of Commons, by Mr. Melly, on Monday. Mr. Bruce's virtual acknowledgment of the anomalous nature of the rule, and his hint at a measure on this vexed question of licensing being forthcoming, are so far satisfactory that we may hope no poor player will be deprived of his wages next Ash Wednesday, and that such arbitrary rights as are indicated in the following letter to the *Daily News* may no longer be vested in a mere official of her Majesty's household:—

Sir,—In your Parliamentary report of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons Mr. Bruce is stated to have said, in reply to a question of Mr. Melly, that on Ash Wednesday the theatres and music-halls on the Middlesex side of the Thames were closed by order of the Lord Chamberlain. I have always supposed, until now, that the Lord Chamberlain exercises no control over the music-halls to which Mr. Bruce referred, but that they were licensed by the Middlesex magistrates; and a careful perusal of the Acts which place this licensing in their hands leads me to believe that, in forbidding the usual entertainments in these places on Ash Wednesday, they have exceeded their powers. As I have seen it stated in the columns of some of your contemporaries that the Lord Chamberlain is obliged by law to forbid theatrical performances on the first day of Lent, I may, perhaps, be allowed to point out that in the Theatrical Regulations Act, Viet. 6 and 7, the day is not alluded to. The theatres are closed by the Lord Chamberlain on his own responsibility, the words of the Act being:—"And it shall also be lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to order that any patent theatre, or theatre licensed by him, shall be closed on such public occasions as to the Lord Chamberlain shall seem fit; and, while such order is in force, the theatre to which the same applies shall not be entitled to the privilege of any letters patent or license, but shall be deemed an unlicensed house." In the license granted to the theatres within his jurisdiction the Lord Chamberlain excepts Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday. This he does entirely upon his own responsibility, and in accordance with his own personal opinions; against his decisions there is no appeal. If it so pleased him, he might close the theatres upon every saint's day. Indeed, not many years ago, his predecessor used to close them upon the day which the Church has set aside as an annual fast in memory of the execution of Charles I. Mr. Bruce adds that the present pernicious system will shortly be brought under the notice of Parliament. I would venture to suggest to him that it would be well were he to prepare a bill vesting the licensing of all places of amusement within the metropolitan districts in the hands of the London stipendiary magistrates. Neither the Lord Chamberlain nor the body of Middlesex magistrates ought to have this power. The former is a mere palace official; the latter are mainly persons who have bought themselves villas in the neighbourhood of London, and who received their "qualification as gentlemen" from the Lord Lieutenant for having given evidence at elections that they are good Conservatives.—Your obedient servant,  
Feb. 27.

### MUSIC.

THE grandeur of the musical part of the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's, on Tuesday, most happily illustrated a remark in Mr. Henry Leslie's recent lecture at the Royal Institution on the social influence of music. He urged the necessity of utilising every calming and soothing influence at our command, as an antidote to the baneful effects of the high pressure at which we all

work. Elevating as the new Te Deum and Anthem of Mr. John Goss were, and sublimely as the mingled strains of the organ and choir seemed to fall on the ears of the congregation, the force of Mr. Leslie's advocacy of the claims of music to State aid must have been patent to many. Whether or not the cause of music was pleaded any more effectively to the Cabinet Ministers present may be a matter of doubt; but one assuring sign was the presence of members of the London School Board, who, at the instigation of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, are likely to let the national taste for music be cultivated, at least in an elementary form, at the schools under their control. The desirability of making the Royal Academy of Music a central institution for developing the musical talent of the kingdom is obvious enough. How this is to be effected is plainly stated by Mr. Henry Leslie:—

"If Government would only assist the development of the Academy by help (which might be given on the principle of proportion to results), and afford active official recognition by the appointment of its representatives on the acting committee, a national institution might be established, which would be of immense service to art and a great stimulus to musical education, and which would elevate the taste of the great body of the people through the length and breadth of the kingdom."

The Sacred Harmonic Society, having enabled the lovers of classical music to feast to the full on Haydn, Mendelssohn, and Spohr on the 23rd ult., promises Handel's "Solomon" on the 15th inst.

Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim are still the chief attractions at the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts.

Mr. Boosey's last Ballad Concert but one is announced for next Wednesday, at St. James's Hall.

"The Messiah" was the Thanksgiving performance at the Albert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, a miscellaneous concert following in the evening.

At the Crystal Palace, this afternoon, will be given (for the first time in England) a recital of Schubert's operetta, "The Conspirators; or, Domestic Warfare," with Misses Edith Wynne, Katharine Poyntz, and Dalmaine; Messrs. W. H. Cummings, H. Guy, and J. G. Patey as the vocalists.

The Seventh Subscription Oratorio Concert will take place, at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, March 5, when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given. A fine performance may be anticipated, the cast being unusually strong, including the names of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Sims Reeves, with Mr. Whitney and Herr Stockhausen for the bass duet; and Mr. Barnby's fine choir will no doubt render the choruses with great effect.

### INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

PROFESSOR GUTHRIE gave another of this course of lectures, at the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday, when he entered upon a new branch of his subject of "Physics and Chemistry." Hitherto he had been considering more especially what are called physical forces—forces which act upon matter and alter its state at the time, but do not change its condition permanently. A rod of iron, for example, may be altered for the time by rubbing, so as to produce electrical excitement. It may be electrified or magnetised, but may be restored to its former condition by withdrawing the source of the electricity or magnetism—the force by which the electricity or magnetism was produced. Or it may be temporarily altered by placing it in the fire, and in that way subjecting it to the force of heat; and certain substances, including the diamond, are affected to a certain extent by exposure to the sun's light; but in either case there will be a return to the former state although the effect may linger for some time after the source of the heat or the light is removed. Having mentioned these instances of what are called physical forces, which were fully explained and illustrated in previous lectures, Professor Guthrie proceeded to inquire into the phenomena of chemical action. Here, he observed, we have what may be briefly termed molecular force—the most minute particles of matter mingling together in such an intimate way that no ray of light can distinguish them. That is, they cannot be distinguished by the eye. They do not analyse the light or put forth different colours which the eye can distinguish, but are in such intimate union that they may be regarded as a mixture. In speaking of this interpenetration of matter in the most intimate way with other matter, we may use the term "atom," but must guard against the assumption that there are such things as ultimate atoms. It is a convenient hypothesis, and some assume it to be the true one. We may, the lecturer observed, accept it as true, always reserving in our minds, however, the supposition that it need not be true. An atom in this sense is regarded as the smallest particle of matter. It is supposed, in fact, by those who assume the existence of ultimate atoms, that matter is made up of infinitesimally small pieces, so indestructible in every way that they cannot be affected in a chemical sense, and their motion amongst one another produces what we call chemical effect. Those who assume the existence of an atom say that it is unalterable in everything but position; that when two bodies unite together chemically, as in the case of copper and sulphur, the atom of one element does not penetrate the other, but the atoms of the two elements are merely put side by side. The force which urges these atoms or particles, as the lecturer said he would prefer to call them, is chemical force, and the way in which its existence has been traced is exceedingly interesting. In the first place, it is rather startling to be told that, as far as is at present known, the whole universe, with all its countless modifications of matter, in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, consists of no more than between sixty and seventy different and distinct substances or "elements." These are as different from one another as are the notes of a musical instrument or the letters of an alphabet. As an incalculable number of tunes may be produced by combining musical notes in various sequences, or as an incalculable number of ideas may be expressed by combining in different sequences letters of the alphabet, and words formed in that way, so by combinations of the chemical elements there may be produced an incalculable number of modifications of matter. Of elements found in a pure state in nature we have examples in platinum, gold, aluminium, silver, mercury, copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, calcium, carbon, sulphur, arsenic, magnesium, potassium, and other substances more or less familiar to us by use or by name. In other cases we find two elements united together, as in the case of common salt—rock salt, which is a chemical compound of sodium and chlorine gas—or, as in the case of water, which is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. Sea water, therefore, contains a mixture of these compounds, besides a variety of other salts, variable in quantity, but all bearing a near relation to one another in kind. The "elements" used to be summed up under the heads of earth, air, and water. Fire was afterwards added to the number, and gradually salt, sulphur, and mercury came to be included in the same list. The train of thought which led to this gradual multiplying of the elements was checked for a time by political disturbances, and the consequently disorganised state of society; but at length the seed preserved from those earlier days began to spring up

in a fertile field, and when the western world awoke to a reconsideration of the material constitution of the earth, we had an abundant crop of new ideas on the subject. One took, for instance, such a substance as sugar, and found that on being exposed to the fire in a close vessel it became black, and that an exceedingly similar black residue was left when a piece of wood was burnt. This residue was therefore regarded as being common to both substances—as being, in fact, their element. So with regard to other substances. When we examine any substance in order to ascertain of what element it consists we find that it is either an element or a compound of more than one element. The separation of a substance into its "constituents" is "analysis;" the separation of a substance into its "elements" is "ultimate analysis;" and the chemical union of the elements or of their compounds is "synthesis." When one analyses such a compound substance as a piece of flint, he finds that it consists of the gas oxygen and of a body which in appearance somewhat resembles plumbago. But the chemist cannot analyse flint further. He has got to the end of his tether; he has separated the substance into its elements as far as it has been found possible to do so, and that is ultimate analysis. An element, therefore, may be regarded as being merely the product that is obtained by trying to analyse any compound substance. It is a subjective thing. What resists further analysis or decomposition is called an element. The elements represent the limits, so far as they have yet been ascertained, to the power of decomposition; and they have been so sharply and well defined for the last hundred years that, unless some great revolution should take place in our method of analysis, we cannot expect that they will undergo any material alteration, in our time at least. When two elements or compound bodies are physically mixed, the properties of the mixture are intermediate between those of the constituents. When chemical union occurs the resemblance between the product and the constituent is often disguised. Also when a substance is analysed the products or constituents may bear but little resemblance to the parent substance. The difference between chemical union and mechanical mixture is this, that, when chemical union takes place, heat is liberated; whereas when elements or compounds simply mix, no heat is liberated. Chemical union only takes place between definite proportions of the different elements. It is convenient to attribute this "fact" to the "hypothesis" that one kind of matter (one element) consists of atoms, innumerable, but of equal weights; and that the weights of the atoms of one element are equal to one another, but different from the weights of the atoms of another element. The atmosphere is a mixture of two elementary gases, nitrogen and oxygen, together with varying quantities of water-vapour, a small amount of carbonic acid (which is carbon chemically mixed with oxygen), and of ammonia (which is nitrogen chemically united with hydrogen). Coal consists of carbon and hydrogen; and heat is liberated when these chemically unite with the nitrogen and oxygen of the air. Chemical union, in fact, is the great source of artificial heat. In a burning candle we again see at work the carbon and hydrogen of the candle on the one hand, and the oxygen and nitrogen of the air on the other. The nitrogen of the air acts merely in the sense of diluting the oxygen, but the oxygen unites with both the carbon and the hydrogen, and the two products resulting from the union of the oxygen with these two elements are called the oxides of hydrogen and carbon, but have other names. The oxide of hydrogen is simply water, and the oxide of carbon is the carbonic acid gas which exists so abundantly in our breath. It exists also in champagne, soda water, and in all effervescent wines. It is the gas which we see rising when we mix a seidlitz powder. Many substances, both simple and compound, when merely exposed to the air, unite with its oxygen, and that gas derived its name from the fact that bodies exposed to it become sour or acid. Wine thus becomes vinegar. Other substances unite with the oxygen of the air only when the air is moist, as when iron becomes rust, which is oxide of iron; and others, again, only when heat is applied, as when charcoal becomes carbonic acid, or carbonic dioxide. Coal, coal-gas, petroleum, all fats, oils, and woods when thoroughly oxidised or burnt, are converted into oxides of hydrogen and carbon, which, as already shown, are respectively water and carbonic acid.

Professor Guthrie's series of lectures on "Physics and Chemistry," at the South Kensington Museum, forming part of the season's course for the instruction of women in science and art, was concluded on Wednesday by some further observations on the latter branch of the subject, more especially as regards the chemistry of animals and plants. The Professor's closing remarks on this series, which he was unable to embrace in the lecture, were presented to his audience in a printed form, and had reference to the importance of physical science from an educational point of view. Professor Guthrie intimated that the next series of the course, which was to have been delivered by Professor Huxley, on "Biology," would be given by Professor Duncan, of King's College, and not by Dr. Michael Foster, of Cambridge, as had been previously intimated, the latter gentleman having been prevented from doing so by indisposition.

Before taking leave of his audience, which consisted of a goodly attendance of ladies, Professor Guthrie received from them an unmistakable expression of their appreciation of his interesting lectures in the shape of a hearty round of applause.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the offices, Cecil-street, Strand. In the absence of the president (Lord Houghton), Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., took the chair. The secretary, Mr. John Lyne, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the report for the year ending Dec. 31. In this document the committee refer to the adoption of a new rule of the society, under which they are empowered to make grants to deserving members of the press, not members of the fund, to an extent not exceeding 10 per cent. of the annual average amount of the donations in the preceding years. The grants by way of relief within the year amounted to £403 1s. 6d., the number of cases being twenty-five, of which four were applications under the new rule. Fifty new members have been elected during the year, the roll now composing 262 members, of whom 178 are resident in London and eighty-four in the provinces.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—On Monday afternoon an Inquest was held at Swindon on the body of Mr. Ebenezer Bryant, which had been found in the canal near that town on Saturday. The deceased was a commercial traveller of the firm of Leaf and Co., London, silkmercers, and had been many years in their service. He had been at Swindon on his journey, and in there it is supposed he went to Swanscombe, to see a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses, but who had declined further to receive his attentions. This seems to have preyed greatly upon his mind, and, he having some years since sustained an injury to his head, which made him at times irritable, eventually overturned his reason. He came back to Swindon, and walked along the canal from the station, plunging in about a quarter of a mile from the station. Some letters found upon him left no doubt that his unfortunate love affair had affected his mind. Verdict: "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

## OBITUARY.

**THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA.**—The Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D.D., died last Saturday morning, at Braddon Tor, his residence at Torquay, where he had been staying for some months for the benefit of his health. He was the eldest son of Mr. W. Robert Spencer, second son of Lord Charles Spencer, one of the sons of the second Duke of Marlborough, and was born Feb. 8, 1795. He married, July 14, 1822, Eliza, daughter of Mr. John Musson, by whom he leaves issue three daughters, all married. He was educated at Dr. Burney's school, Greenwich, and afterwards proceeded to Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The right rev. divine was appointed the first Archdeacon of Bermuda in 1825, and in 1839 was consecrated first Bishop of Newfoundland, and was translated in 1843 to the see of Jamaica. In 1855 he was appointed a privy councillor of Jamaica. The diocese formerly included Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, and the settlements of Honduras, but in 1861 the Bahama Islands were created into a distinct see—Nassau. The late Bishop was brother of the Right Rev. George John Trevor Spencer, formerly Bishop of Madras.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, died, at his residence in Baltimore, on the 8th ult. Born near Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, on May 23, 1810, he received his early classical and elementary theological training at St. Mary's Seminary, in his native county, and at St. Joseph's College and Seminary at Bardonia, Kentucky. In his twentieth year he proceeded to Rome, where he entered the Urban College of the Propaganda, and four years later defended a series of 256 propositions in theology in Latin, in a seven hours' discussion, with such signal ability that he was made Doctor of Divinity by acclamation. A week later he was ordained priest by one of the Cardinals, and sailed for home. Reaching Kentucky in December, 1834, he was at once assigned to the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, Bardonia; and, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Eider, he was appointed President of St. Joseph's College, Bardonia, the oldest Roman Catholic college in the Western States. In 1843 he was called to officiate at the cathedral in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1848 he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop to the venerable Bishop of Louisville, with the title of Bishop of Leugone in *partibus infidelium*. He succeeded Bishop Flagnet in the see of Louisville, but, on the death of Archbishop Kenrick, in 1863, was called to a still higher position—that of Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He was installed by Papal brief on May 12, 1864, and took possession of the see on July 31 of the same year. Archbishop Spalding was very active in Baltimore, as he had been at Louisville, in promoting the interests of the Church. He established twenty new churches in less than seven years, besides numerous schools, charitable institutions, and hospitals. In October, 1866, by virtue of his position as Primate, he was called to preside over the second plenary council of Baltimore, composed of all the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He also took an active part in the meeting of prelates at Rome in June, 1867, and of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869-70, when he displayed great zeal as a supporter of the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff. The late Archbishop acquired distinction as an author. His principal works are—"Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky," "The Life and Times of Bishop Flagnet," "A Review of d'Aubigne's 'History of the Reformation,'" "A History of the Protestant Reformation in all Countries," "Miscellaneous," 2 vols., and "Lectures on the Evidences of Catholicity." Archbishop Spalding delivered either single lectures or courses of lectures in most of the larger cities of the Union.

**COLONEL WILLIAM BURNS.**—William Nicol Burns, the second of the three sons of Robert Burns, who alone of his six children survived infancy, and the last survivor of those three, died at his residence at Cheltenham, on Wednesday week, in his eighty-second year, having been born on April 9, 1791. Like his younger brother, James, who died in November, 1865, William was an officer in the East India Company's service, from which he retired, after fulfilling his due term of service, nearly thirty years ago. His elder brother, Robert, died at Dumfries about ten years ago. Of the three brothers only one, though all were married, left children—viz., the third, James, who had two daughters. The eldest of these, Sarah, married an Irish physician, Dr. Hutchinson, and had several children, the eldest survivor of whom, Robert Burns Hutchinson, has lately finished his education at Christ Church Hospital, in London. He and his sisters are the only descendants of the poet in the fourth generation—Miss Annie Burns, Colonel James's second daughter, being unmarried. Since his retirement from active duty Colonel Burns has resided mainly at Cheltenham, as did his brother. Having been born on April 9, 1791, Colonel Burns was little over five years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1796, and his recollections of him were consequently slight. He remembered his father taking him to school, and his walking about the room with him in his arms during illness—all his recollections being of tenderness and kindness. Colonel Burns was named William Nicol, after his father's friend, the Master in the High School of Edinburgh, one of the trio celebrated in "Willie brewed a peck o' malt." Colonel Burns was buried on Wednesday in the mausoleum at Dumfries, beside his illustrious father; where his mother, the immortal Jean Armour, and his two brothers are also interred.

**MR. STANLEY VICKERS, M.P. FOR WALLINGFORD.**—The above-named hon. gentleman died last Saturday morning, after a short and severe illness. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Vickers, of Hill House, Stratham, of the well-known distillery firm, and was in his thirty-sixth year, as he was born in October, 1836. He was educated in King's College School. Mr. Vickers was married to Mary Ianthe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Dunbar, of Aberdeen. He was a Liberal Conservative in politics, "in favour of education, strongly opposed to the separation of Church and State, and to the

Ballot." He was first elected for Wallingford at the general election in November, 1868, when he successfully opposed the former member for that borough, the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, whom he defeated by a considerable majority, the result of the poll being—Mr. S. Vickers, 441; Sir C. W. Dilke, 325.

**MR. SERJEANT PAYNE.**—This estimable man, who for more than fifty years has been a valued corporate officer for the city of London, died, after a brief illness, on Sunday morning, at his residence in Brunswick-square. Mr. Payne had been a hard worker from his youth, having entered the service of the Corporation of London more than half a century ago. He was appointed Coroner of London and Southwark in 1829; was called to the Bar, at Gray's Inn, in 1843; elected High Steward of Southwark and Judge of the Borough Court of Record in 1850; and created serjeant-at-law in 1858, when he became a member of Serjeants' Inn. Mr. Payne was a magistrate of the counties of Middlesex and Westminster, a commissioner of taxes for London, Middlesex, and Surrey, and a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In private life Serjeant Payne was highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends for his excellent qualities of head and heart. A man of strong feeling, he was at the same time most considerate of the poorer classes, with whom his public vocations necessarily brought him into frequent contact. The deceased has left an only son, Mr. William John Payne, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Buckingham, and for the last twenty-five years acting Coroner for London and Southwark.

## THE IRISH HERTFORD ESTATES.

The Irish Court of Exchequer Chamber, consisting of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, delivered judgment, last Saturday, on the appeal in the case of Sir Richard Wallace against Sir George Hamilton Seymour, involving the title to the Irish estates of the late Marquis of Hertford, which yield a rent of over £60,000 per annum. The question in dispute turned on the construction of a codicil to the will of the late Marquis. By the will, dated in 1838, he devised his estates to his brother, Lord Henry Seymour, for life, with remainder to his issue in strict settlement, and in default of such issue to his kinsman Sir George Hamilton Seymour. In June, 1850, he made six codicils, one of which was as follows:—"I hereby revoke the bequest contained in the will of the residue of all my real and personal estates to my brother, Lord Henry Seymour; and, to reward, as much as I can, Richard William Wallace for all his care and attention to my dear mother, and likewise for his devotedness to me during a long and painful illness I had in Paris in 1840, and all other occasions, I give such residue to the said Richard William Wallace, now living in the Hôtel des Bains, Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, and whose domicile, previous to the Revolution of February, 1842, was in my mother's house, Rue Taitbout, 3 (now No. 1), Paris, absolutely." Under this codicil Sir Richard Wallace claimed not only the residue of the personal estate, but the whole of the real estate, and, in assertion of his title, instituted an action of ejectment to recover part of the lands in the county of Antrim. The action was tried at the Belfast Summer Assizes of last year before Mr. Justice O'Brien, who, without expressing an opinion on the legal question involved, adopted the usual course of directing a verdict for the defendant, reserving leave to the plaintiff to move to change it. The case was accordingly argued before the Court of Common Pleas, which gave a unanimous judgment in favour of the defendant, being of opinion that the codicil was not sufficiently clear to revoke the specific devise in the will. Sir Richard Wallace then appealed to the Court of Exchequer Chamber. The Court consisted of seven members. The Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice O'Brien, Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald were in favour of the plaintiff. The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Hughes, and Baron Deasy concurred in the judgment of the Court below.

## THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Mrs. RADCLIFFE's reappearance in the witness-box was the chief feature of the Tichborne case, on its being resumed yesterday week. She detailed the history of her relations with her cousin, and mentioned certain presents given to her by Roger, among which was no such article as a gold crucifix, which the claimant had specified. On June 22, 1852, Roger left, having given her, on that day, a paper in which he promised to build a church to the Virgin if he married her within three years. She had never seen him since. "That," she repeated, "I solemnly swear." She then described minutely the appearance and habits of Roger Tichborne, and narrated her interview with the claimant, when he addressed her as "Lucy," and Mrs. Townley, who accompanied her, as "Katie." She expressed herself as "perfectly certain" that the claimant was not her cousin Roger—an assertion which, after a rigid cross-examination, she again repeated with emphasis to Serjeant Ballantine. Mr. Henry Danby Seymour narrated his interview with the claimant. He had taken a former valet of Roger Tichborne's to identify him, and the claimant hazarded the conjecture that it was his "uncle Nangle"—who was a very old man. This witness also expressed himself as having no hesitation in saying that the claimant was not Roger Tichborne. The evidence of the Chilean and Australian commissions was put in, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

Lady Doughty's examination and cross-examination were the only features of the case, occupying the whole of Monday. The evidence thus given corroborated Mrs. Radcliffe's testimony in respect of the tattoo marks on Roger Tichborne's arm, his habits, and manners. She spoke with equal emphasis in denial of the claimant's identity with her nephew. In cross-examination by Mr. Giffard, Lady Doughty said that Roger Tichborne drank, ate, though not to excess; and that there never had been any direct proposal by Roger to Miss Doughty, nor had anything occurred to estrange him from the house. The expressions of "a secret" and "a crisis" in Roger's letters were explained as referring to his conversation with Sir Edward, in which it was agreed that Roger's love for Miss Doughty

should not be mentioned, lest any misunderstanding should arise between Sir Edward Doughty and his brother, Roger Tichborne's father. The claimant was in court during a portion of the afternoon, and frequently wrote on slips of paper to his solicitor, who passed the notes to counsel.

The Hundredth Day of the trial was reached on Wednesday. The aspect of the Court of Queen's Bench showed in some degree the enervating effects of the previous day's ceremony. Even at half-past ten—half an hour after the usual period for commencing—scarcely one of the counsel was in court, and many of the seats assigned to the public were vacant. It was, in fact, nearly a quarter to eleven before the counsel were ready. The plaintiff was in court, and sat just before his counsel, and at the side of Mr. Spofforth. The case began by a legal discussion upon a demand by Mr. Giffard for the production of the draught proof of Lady Doughty's evidence, which was objected to by the Attorney-General. The Lord Chief Justice held that he had no power to order the production of the document. The conversation was enlivened by a little passage between Sir John Coleridge, who had spoken rather sharply to Mr. Pollard, and Serjeant Ballantine, who wished his junior to be protected from "rude observations." Lady Doughty's cross-examination was then resumed and concluded. In the midst of it there was a controversy upon the question whether some pocket-books of her Ladyship had been put in evidence. It was terminated by the foreman of the jury declaring that the waste of time was "perfectly intolerable." The Attorney-General expressed his entire concurrence in this; whereupon Serjeant Ballantine ventured to hope that the remark did not apply to one side only. The foreman promptly assured the learned counsel that it applied to both sides. Mrs. Nangle, sister to the late Sir Edward Doughty, was afterwards examined, and the Court adjourned until Friday, the Lord Chief Justice having to attend her Majesty's Court. In the course of the day it transpired that there are more than 260 witnesses for the defence.

## LONDON POLICE COURTS.

## THANKSGIVING-DAY CHARGES.

A few charges arising out of Tuesday's proceedings came before the police magistrates on Wednesday morning. At Marlborough-street, after about twenty charges against persons for being drunk and incapable or disorderly, and against cabmen for being drunk and incapable of driving, had been disposed of by Mr. Newton, Thomas Bryant, described as "a rough-looking fellow," was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police. The prisoner was erecting a stand at the corner of Dean-street, Oxford-street, and when told by a policeman that this was not permitted, and that he must go away, he struck the constable in the face, and on being taken into custody kicked another policeman, and behaved very violently. He was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour.

At the same court, a boy named Henry Beales was charged with mischievous conduct in Oxford-street. A policeman said he saw the prisoner, with about a dozen other boys, as they were going along the street, strike some of the Chinese lanterns, causing them to take fire, and the grease to run down on to the passengers. Mr. Newton fined the prisoner 5s., or five days' imprisonment.

At Westminster there were only nine night charges, most of them for drunkenness. William Raim, a carman, was charged with damaging a lime-tree on Constitution-hill. Inspector Turpin said that between two and three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he saw the prisoner climb a young lime-tree on Constitution-hill; he cautioned him about it, but he went on climbing, breaking off shoots and boughs as he went; and having climbed to the top and broken off one of the top boughs, two policemen were left to apprehend him when he descended. The prisoner was also charged with assaulting the police. On being taken into custody the prisoner said he went to see the Queen, and there were hundreds of others up the trees. He denied the assault. Mr. Woolrych fined him 21s., or twenty-one days, for the assault, and 20s. for the damage, or fourteen days.

At the Marylebone Police Court, James Pritchard, aged twenty-three, a labourer, described as "rough-looking fellow," was charged with violently assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty. Samuel Yates, aged fifty, was also charged with rescuing the other prisoner. About one o'clock on Wednesday morning the policeman saw Pritchard and others in High-street, Camden, pushing against everyone that passed. The policeman told him to walk quietly along the street, and the prisoner then struck him a violent blow on the left cheek, cutting his face and loosening two of his teeth. He then ran away, but was followed and taken into custody. Yates interfered and was also taken to the police station. Mr. D'Eyncourt said the police had a very difficult duty to perform on Tuesday, and the prisoner Pritchard would be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months. As there was some doubt about the other prisoner, he discharged him.

Contrary to expectation, the charges at the Guildhall Court arising out of the proceedings on the Thanksgiving Day were few and trivial. There was one for stealing a watch, two for stealing a scarf pin, and one for stealing a pocket-handkerchief. Two persons were also charged with loitering with intent to commit a felony. They were remanded to ascertain if they were known.

At Bow-street, several cases of pocket-picking during the procession came before the notice of Mr. Vaughan, and many persons were charged with being drunk on the evening of Thanksgiving Day and annoying the foot-passengers. The charges of robbery were remanded, and the defendants in the other cases were fined. A charge of drunkenness was made against two constables in the L division, and was adjourned for inquiries. A cabman was fined 30s. for whipping a police officer who had requested him to leave a crowded street with his cab.

**THE LAMBETH MURDER.**—William Chester Minor, who is charged with the wild murder of George Merritt in Belvedere-road, Lambeth, was, on Monday, again brought up at the Southwark Police Court, and committed for trial. The

remains of the murdered man were, on Sunday, interred in Tooting Cemetery. A large number of Foresters, an order to which the deceased belonged, joined the funeral procession.

**IRISH JURIES AND MURDER.**—The difficulty of obtaining a conviction upon a capital charge, even in cases where no political or agrarian element exists, is illustrated by a remarkable trial which has now for the second time had an abortive issue at the Cavan Assizes. A man named Fay was indicted for murdering his sweetheart on March 1, 1870. Very strong circumstantial evidence was adduced. He had been the last seen in her company on the day of the murder, and drove away on a car with her and returned without her. When arrested he was found lying in an outhouse, with his face to the wall, and he betrayed great agitation. A belt, which was proved to have been his, was found at the scene of the murder, and it was sworn that when he returned he had no belt on, and was obliged to obtain a cord to fasten his clothes. There were other circumstances forming a strong link of evidence, but that was not all. A young lad swore that he was induced by curiosity to follow the prisoner and the deceased from Ballyjamesduff after the car had been put up in a yard; and, keeping them in view at a distance, he tracked their course through fields and across a stile until they came to a lonely place, where they sat down. He kept behind a stone fence and watched them. Suddenly Fay sprang up and, taking off his belt, strangled the girl, flung her head foremost into a pool of water, and then rapidly left the place. He was horrified at what he witnessed, but afraid to reveal himself. On his return home he told what he saw, and the police arrested the prisoner. The defence was that the witness who saw the murder was unworthy of credit; that his story was wholly improbable; that, if what he said was true, he was even an accomplice, and should be corroborated; and that, if his evidence were rejected, there was no proof upon which the jury would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty. Counsel for the Crown contended that even without the evidence there was an overwhelming case against the prisoner, and that there was no reason whatever for disbelieving the witness. The jury, however, were again discharged without agreeing upon a verdict. On the application of the Attorney-General, the assizes were adjourned until March 25, when the prisoner will be again tried.

**MR. HARVEY LEWIS, M.P.**—The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on Wednesday, in an application by the official liquidator of the Lundy Granite Company, for an order requiring Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., to refund £135, paid to him as a remuneration for his services as a director. The ground of the application was that the directors were not entitled to their fees, because the company had made no profits. Mr. Lewis contended that he had been properly paid under a proviso in one of the articles, but Lord Romilly held that the money must be refunded.

**CONVICTION FOR MURDER.**—At the Warwick Assizes, on Wednesday, Francis Yarnold was found guilty of murdering Richard Smith, at Birmingham. They were fellow-lodgers. The prisoner had a spite against the deceased, and, while he was asleep in bed knocked out his brains with an axe. He immediately gave himself up to the police and confessed his guilt. Mr. Chandos Leigh, for the prisoner, set up the plea of insanity. The prisoner behaved in an excited manner in the court. He was found "Guilty," but recommended to mercy. Mr. Justice Keating sentenced him to death.

**THE POET LAUREATE** has presented to the Prime Minister a memorial, in which are set forth the claims of Mr. R. H. Horne to be allowed to participate in the pensions awarded from the Civil List in recognition of literary, scientific, and other public services. Among Mr. Tennyson's cognatories are Mr. Browning, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Rossetti, Mr. Morris, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Carlyle, Lord Lytton, Sir Henry Taylor, Mr. Raskin, Professor Owen, and Miss Harriet Martineau.

**MILITARY THANKSGIVING.**—There will be a special Thanksgiving Service for the Household Brigade, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, on Sunday next. Services will commence at eleven o'clock a.m. The Duke of Cambridge will be present. Princes Edward of Saxe-Weimar and other members of the Royal family are expected to attend. The service will be choral. The Chaplain-General will preach the sermon. The prayers will be said by the Rev. H. Halpin, Senior Chaplain in London. The service is now ordered to be held at all military stations; and, in a letter addressed to the Chaplains to the forces, the Chaplain-General says:—"You will not fail to make reference in your sermons to the great mercy vouchsafed to the British Empire in the raising up of his Royal Highness from a sick bed, over which the shadow of death appeared at one moment to have fallen."

## WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, W.

Entirely dependent on voluntary bounty.—The applications for admission greatly exceed the present limited accommodation, and FUND are urgently REQUIRED, that the patients may at once be received into the new wards.

Subscriptions or donations most thankfully received by Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., the Metropolitan Bank, and at the Hospital, by T. ALEXANDER, Sec. and Supt.

**THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED** AND SIXTY ORPHANS have been maintained and educated by the LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM since its formation, in the year 1815.

Designed originally for 300 orphans, for years past the Asylum has sheltered 450 children, until medical authority protested against the reception of so large a number. The alternative of reduced numbers or of extension was presented.

With nearly two hundred candidates seeking admission at each half-yearly election, the Managers resolved to build a Home in the country, which should ultimately shelter 600 orphans, and admit of the reception of 100 children annually.

The new Asylum in course of erection at Watford provides for the immediate shelter of 450 orphans, but the buildings are erected on the scale of ultimate accommodation for 600 orphans. A further outlay, as funds admit, of about £12,500, will give ample and complete accommodation for the entire number.

The building is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is remarkable for its good working qualities and the absence of all unsuitable ornament.

The large outlay is accounted for by the provision of sufficient capital space for so large a number of inmates.

The effort will exhaust the reserve fund and leave the Charity dependent on voluntary aid. On this account the Managers very earnestly plead for AID to the Building Fund. They appeal with confidence because the labours of the Charity are as widely known as they are appreciated, extending as they do to orphans of every class and locality.

The Managers respectfully submit that it is hardly possible to present a stronger claim to public sympathy and support than lies in their endeavour to afford, in the best possible way, a larger amount of relief to the widow and the fatherless.

Further DONATIONS to the Building Fund will be gratefully received.

Annual subscription for one vote, 10s. 6d.; for two votes, £1 1s. Life gift for one vote, £50s.; for two votes, £100s. Donations to the Building Fund give the usual voting privileges.

JAMES ROBERTS, Secretary, Office, 1, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

